THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 46. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

BRYAN NOMINATED

By the Populists at St. Louis This Morning.

St. Louis, July 25.—W. J. Bryan was nominated this morning by the Populists for president.

DEATHS.

GOGUT—Peter Gogut, a man of Polish nationality, had an attack of heart failure Thursday night which resulted fatally. It was at first believed that he might recover with proper attendance and he was removed to the corporation hospital. All efforts to resuscitate him failed. His parents are Michael and Catherina Gogut, living in the old country.

HAYWARD—Phelps Hayward, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hayward, died in Keene, N. H., Sunday, aged 10 months and 29 days. Mrs. Hayward was formerly Miss Ina Phelps, daughter of Mr. W. P. Phelps, the artist, of this city.

FUNERALS.

BOISVERT—The funeral of Oscar Boisvert occurred yesterday morning from St. Jean Baptiste church. Rev. Fr. Marion, O. M. I., celebrated a high mass of requiem. The pall bearers were Messrs. George Weed, Joseph Boisvert, Napoleon Pinard and Cyrille Fortier. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Munn Andrews left today for Poland Springs.

Miss Jennie L. Mudge has gone to her home in Williamsport, Pa.

Hon. George A. Marden is spending his vacation in Mt. Vernon, N. H.

Delle Georgie Duberger has gone to Canada to spend her vacation.

Miss Hattie A. Dodge of Pine Hill street has gone to Milford, N. H.

Mrs. Henry W. Barnes and children have returned from North Scituate.

Miss Lea Brunelle of this city is visiting Miss E. Bourque of Biddeford, Me.

Miss Cordelia Thibodeau of Central Falls is the guest of Mr. Napoleon Phaneuf.

"Mat" Dowling of the Mail will leave for Juniper, Monday, on his vacation.

Capt. Lorenzo A. Folsom of Appleton street, is at the Sunset Hill house, Campton Village, N. H.

Miss Lulu Norton of Boston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Norton of Ames street.

Emil Borjes will leave Monday for Block Island, R. I., where he will play in an orchestra during the summer.

Rev. Bro. Alexius, provincial of the Xaverian Brothers, was in this city yesterday. With Bro. Clement today he is visiting the Xaverian Brothers in Worcester.

Mrs. Willis Farrington and family have gone to Chester, Nova Scotia. Mr. Farrington and Mr. Derby Farrington will join them later after a stay in Newcastle of a few days at the tennis tournament.

Mr. Henry Cummings, East Pine street left for London today on a visit to his relatives after an absence of 27 years. He expects a very pleasant time and will no doubt derive great benefit from his trip.

Lawton Guards Organize.

At a meeting of the Lawton Guards, last night in the republican headquarters about 30 applications for membership were received. It was decided to limit the membership to the drum corp to 17. Fred D. Woodbury was elected drum sergeant, John A. Lynn, drum corporal, and Edward Broacher, drum major.

Once Lived in Lowell.

London, July 24.—At the sitting of the Wesleyan conference at Liverpool yesterday, Rev. John Pickels, pastor of a church in Boston, was introduced to the conference.

Rev. Mr. Pickels formerly resided in Lowell.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 3000 feet of land at 26 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FflorISTS

203 Central Street.

A ROUSING SILVER RALLY

Work of the Chicago Convention Enthusiastically Ratified.



Huntington Hall Packed to the Doors Last Evening—Able Addresses by Hon. George Fred Williams, Frank J. Simonds, John H. Harrington and J. L. Chalifoux — Great Enthusiasm Shown in the Cause of Free Silver and Success of Bryan and Sewall.

The campaign in this city opened auspiciously last evening despite the rain with a magnificent ratification meeting at Huntington hall. One might expect that on such a night the toilers weary with their day's labor, and the business men who love comfort outside business hours would all remain at home in the bosom of their families rather than risk the drenching on their way to the hall, but to the hall they went and they listened to the speakers until Mr. Williams uttered the last word of his address.

The hall was crowded and so remained until the speaking closed at 10 o'clock.

Hon. George Fred Williams was escorted from the American house at 7.45 by Mirault's band which played rousing airs en route to the hall and after its arrival there. While the carriages bearing the speakers moved along the streets red fire was profusely burned and a multitude followed to the hall.

On the platform were: Hon. George F. Williams, J. L. Chalifoux, Frank J. Simonds, John H. Harrington, James F. Owens, Hon. John Welch, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, Jere T. O'Sullivan, Gardner W. Pearson, Hon. John H. Morrison, William A. Reade, John F. Murphy, John G. Gordon, John J. Burns, John A. Gately, Michael Coffey, Lewis W. Weeks, Philip Illsley, Oliver A. Libbey, Joseph A. Green, Hugh C. McOsker, Councilmen J. Miskella, Charles Thornton, and John P. O'Hare, Rep. John J. O'Connor, Daniel O'Brien, Michael J. Garvey, Patrick Madden, Hugh Furley and Thomas J. Mulligan of the school board, James Smith, Thomas F. Maguire, John B. Swift, B. D. O'Connell, Esq., Henry Hamer, James Kane, Charles McIntire, Esq., Prentiss Webster, Esq., Edward Gallagher, Joseph Clark, Daniel J. Donohue, Esq., Dennis Murphy.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson called to order and in a few words introduced Frank J. Simonds as chairman of the evening. In opening he made a lengthy speech touching upon most of the issues involved in this campaign and embraced in the platforms of the two great parties. He said in part:

Mr. Simond's Speech.

The democratic national convention which met in Chicago on the 7th day of July, 1896, nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice president. It adopted a platform which reaffirms the allegiance of the democratic party to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal right, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

In a nutshell, the democratic platform declares against proscription and for liberty of conscience in matters of religion; it declares against the present currency system which encourages and necessitates constant borrowing to maintain public and private credit, and for a system that will enable the people to earn a surplus wherewith to meet their interest charges and redeem their financial obligations; it holds that the people's government should coin and control the issue of the people's money; it is against a tariff for the especial benefit of trusts and monopolies, and for a tariff for revenue that protects all interests and all sections alike; it is against unnecessary disturbance of business conditions by reckless tariff tinkering, and in favor of an income tax, to the end that wealth may bear its just share of the cost of the government which protects it; it is against trusts, combines and syndicates which rob the people, and for a free field and fair play for every honest and legitimate enterprise; it is against the importation of foreign labor to compete with American labor in its home market, and for a financial and industrial system that will open the great markets of the south and west to the products of the mills and workshops of the north and east; it is against the profligate waste of public money wrung from the people by excessive taxation, and for honest and economical administration; it is against the arbitrary interference of federal authorities in local affairs, and for the preservation of the sacred right of trial by jury; it demands that the Pacific railroads shall pay their just debts to the people of the United States; it favors liberal pensions to Union soldiers and their dependents; it advocates home rule; it hopes that Cuba will be free; it is against life tenure in the public service, and for the abolition of useless offices; it is for an honest system of internal improvements; and it is against a third term!

Not as anarchists or nihilists, nor as any other kind of ists, but as self-respecting and law-abiding citizens of the republic, we meet tonight to consider the work of the Chicago convention.

But while we have no disposition to indulge in abuse of our "erring brethren," we have a right to insist that no man who is not heart and soul in favor of the democratic ticket should remain a member of the regular organization of the democratic party. Officers and members of the democratic committees who cannot or will not support Bryan and Sewall must resign—their places must be filled by loyal democrats.

Three declarations in our platform I have heard given as reasons why democrats may absolve themselves from their duty to support the party standard bearers regularly and fairly nominated, namely:

First—The declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Second—The declaration in favor of an income tax.

Third—The declaration against the interference of federal authorities in local affairs.

We hold that the present currency system is cumbersome and illogical that it enriches the few and impoverishes the many, and is particularly iniquitous in that it adds constantly to the burden of public indebtedness in a time of profound peace. We believe that in bimetallism we would have an honest and stable monetary system which would be beneficial to all and burdensome to none.

He spoke at some length upon bimetallism, taxation of income, and the arbitrary interference of federal authorities in state affairs, showing the wisdom of democratic policy in each case. In conclusion he denied that there is anything in the declarations of the party platform to justify desertion by democrats, but counselled argument rather than abuse in contending for the principles and the policy that we believe to be for the best interests of the country.

During his speech Mr. Simonds was freely applauded especially when in reply to a voice he emphasized the inviolable right of every people to home rule.

In closing he put the question whether the meeting ratified the nominations and the platform of the Chicago convention and the motion was carried with a whoop of applause only a few voices, presumably of republicans, being heard in the negative.

John H. Harrington.

Mr. Simonds next introduced John H. Harrington of the Sun in complimentary terms, stating that he was the man who during the dead lock ran the city for seven months without a cent of money.

Mr. Harrington in opening declared that the first purpose of the meeting had been fulfilled. The Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall had been endorsed by the democrats of Lowell, who were still true to the party of the people. He believed the enormous attendance was also largely due to the presence of the most popular democrat in Massachusetts, the next standard bearer of the Bay State democracy, Hon. George Fred Williams.

He then proceeded to discuss the currency question which he said was the greatest issue presented to the people since the war of the rebellion. "The republicans," said Mr. Harrington, will try to make you believe that the tariff is the leading issue, that our present distress is due to a bad tariff law and they will go on and promise you a new McKinley bill with duties so high and sky-scraping that they will knock the hinges off the gates of paradise and let you all in.

They will agree to make every mill yard in Lowell a little garden of Eden if you only vote the republican ticket and let the money question alone.

We are suffering not from tariff tinkering but from currency tinkering. We are suffering because the constitutional standard of our monetary system has been changed, and that the free coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 has been stopped.

We want no new or revolutionary laws, but a return to the good old standard under which the country grew and prospered when we knew of no such financial vampires for the Morgan-Rothschilds syndicate or the modern gold bug.

"Suppose the government should suddenly change the standard of weights and measures, can you not see what confusion it would create throughout the commercial world? And yet that is substantially what they have done with the money standard. They have changed it, not in the interest of the poor man, but in the interest of the money lenders and the gold men who were on the right end and making a handsome profit at the expense of the people. That change of the standard was a crime that would lie avenged by the people at the polls.

The only objection our opponents have against our candidate is, that he is too young, but the constitution says he is old enough. Perhaps they would like to change this constitutional standard before election day. Mr. Bryan, no doubt would have been born earlier if he could and he will grow old as fast as he can to please them, but when he takes up his triumphant march to the White House, they will cease to scoff at his youth, and perhaps realize the truth of those memorable words from Richelieu "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

J. L. Chalifoux.

Mr. J. L. Chalifoux was the next speaker and he was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Chalifoux in opening paid a compliment to the previous speaker, but was evidently laboring under the impression that the congressional rumors printed

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Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

CLEAR, COOL AND REFRESHING

is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McFadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McFadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

Gardner, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for Sixty Five Dollars—Friday—It's just what you want.

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S

ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST.

Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

2 O'CLOCK

BY THE POPULISTS

Watson of Georgia Chosen for Vice President.

BRYAN WOULD NOT ACCEPT WITHOUT SEWALL.

Silver Convention Nominated Bryan and Sewall.

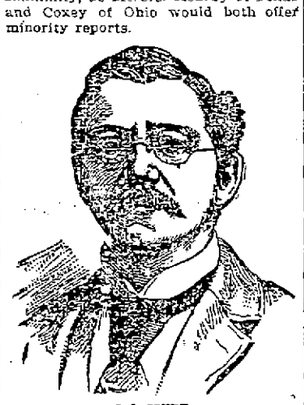
St. Louis, July 25.—The Populists in convention yesterday discussed the minority report of the committee on rules, which required the nomination of a vice president before the nomination of a president. The "Middle of the Road" men favored the proposition, hoping to be able to defeat Sewall.

The convention dragged on very slowly. It was not until the action relating to the order in which presidential and vice presidential candidates should be nominated that the convention woke up. The floodgates of oratory were again opened.

With some difficulty the speechmaking was cut off, and the vote was taken by states on the adoption of the minority report recommending the nomination of vice president before president. The anti Bryan delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report.

The rollcall was followed with intense interest. The announcement of the vote was 735 to 815 in favor of the minority report, and was of course the signal for an enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration. The report was then adopted.

General J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform, as agreed to by the committee. He prefaced the reading by saying that the committee had had a protracted meeting, and that while its proceedings had been harmonious, there was not entire unanimity, as Messrs. Kearby of Texas and Coxey of Ohio would both offer minority reports.



J. S. COXEY.

The enunciation of the different planks of the platform was received with applause. When the Cuban plank was reached some one in a far away gallery shouted, "Amen," and many handkerchiefs and hats waved in manifestation of the convention's interest in the cause of the struggling islanders.

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report, Jacob Coxey was recognized to read his minority report, recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of roads of the country.

Mr. Kearby of Texas was then introduced to read his minority report. He said that he objected to the majority report because it was too prolix, and because it was too near kin the Democratic platform. Mr. Kearby's voice did not prove equal to the occasion, and Senator Allen was called upon to read the report for him.

Mr. Vallitte of Rhode Island then came forward with a third minority report. He prefaced its reading by saying that he could not subscribe to the basic principles enunciated by the majority report. Mr. Vallitte's announcement proved to be a sort of a new declaration of independence. The various planks were received with laughter, cat-calls and cries of "Order." The document ran in denunciatory adjectives. The reading had not proceeding very far when some one moved to refer the report to the committee on resolutions, which motion prevailed, amid a considerable display of enthusiasm. Mr. Vallitte grew angry at the summary manner in which his report was disposed of Senator Allen tried to calm him, but he only grew more incensed, and for a moment it looked as if he intended to assault the chairman. Suddenly some one cried, "Put him out," and policemen came forward and ejected him from the hall.

The previous question was ordered. All the amendments were laid on the table, and the platform, as reported by a majority of the committee, was adopted. It is as follows:

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and to

Continued on Page 3.

welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sales of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued, except by specific act of congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution, and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress, over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

SECOND—TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people, and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction and political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways, built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rights for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government, in the interest of the people.

THIRD—LAND.

1. True policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and, therefore, the lands should not be monopolized for speculation purposes. All lands now owned by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have through the connivance of the interior department robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided by the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

FOUR—DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

FIVE — GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggles for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

3. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammeled ballot are essential to government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states, as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the present election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations, and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

The selection of a candidate for vice president was the next business in order.

Continued on Page 3.

J. E. CONANT & CO.'S SALES

For the Week Ending August 1st—Sales Rain or Shine.

Wednesday

Absolutely. Positively. The highest bidders. No limit. No reserve. Two lots of land belonging to the Nesmith estate, situated at the corner of Willio and Wiggin streets, or between Rock and Dutton streets. Wednesday, July 29, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell 10,301 square feet of land, with a frontage of 90 feet on Willio street and 104 feet on Wiggin street. Right opposite the lots are two new and splendid tenements that are proving a great success as an investment. The land will be divided into two lots; One corner lot, one lot on Wiggin street. The premises will be offered by the square foot, and the highest bidder may take his choice of the lots with the privilege of taking both. Now for location: Almost at the head of Dutton street, close to the corner of of Rock street, nearly opposite Cushing street. Its advantages: In a best of manufacturing industries; a most unusual opportunity for a large tenement property; high, dry and sightly. To its owner and to the auctioneer it does not seem as if the purchasing and investing public as well as the conservative and cautious speculator in lands for improvement should find in this chance a very attractive opening. Sale rain or shine. Plan at office of the auctioneers.

JULIA D. N. IVY.

Thursday.

The best lot of land on the Mendoweroft estate. Corner lot! 7000 square feet! Moore and Crowley streets! Thursday July 30th, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon I shall sell to the highest bidder my building lot located just opposite the head of South Whipple street, or part of the famous garden of the late James Meadowcroft. It has a frontage of 72 feet on Moore street, 95 feet on Crowley street, is a very attractive and handsome lot; is sold only that the present owner has purchased other property and must realize on this. The sale will take place, rain or shine, and a plan of the premises can be seen at the office of the auctioneers. I know that real estate has sold at low prices this year: I also know that all kinds of real estate has been sold; I am also fully aware of an indisputable fact: The lot which I offer is one of the most choice and desirable parcels of real estate in its section of Lowell. Streets on two sides of it; a street opposite it; water, gas, sewerage and sidewalks a part of it; you can buy it on unusually easy terms.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

Friday.

Trustee's sale of the late Norah Conant. Residence, including large house, stable and 7600 square feet of land; also two elegant building lots. Wannalancit and West Bowers street. Friday, July 31st, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon, and to the highest bidders I shall sell the desirable and excellently located estate divided into three lots, and nearly opposite the stone castle of the late Jona Bowers, the elegant residence of Dr. Robert E. Bell and the new Bartlett schoolhouse.

Lot 1. Large two and one half story house of two tenements with five rooms, a pantry and a shed on each floor; also two finished attics and room for two more; cellar with steam plant to heat the whole house and it's numbered 22 Bowers street. Stable for two horses and two carriages. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet; contains about 7600 square feet, and has an abundance of fruit trees. Here's a splendid place, primely situated in a fine neighborhood in one of the choice residential sections of Lowell.

Lot 2. About 7000 square feet of land adjoining Lot 1, and having a frontage of 85 feet on West Bowers street.

Lot 3. About 7000 square feet of land adjoining Lot 2. It has a frontage of 64 feet on West Bowers street and 118 feet on Wannalancit street. Lots 2 and 3 are remarkable building spots, are practically the highest land in their portion of the city, the view from them is a rare one. The Wilton mountains, the Merrimack River, the handsomest part of old Ward Four and much intervening countries lie out before you. Much more could be said of this truly first class property, and then many of its advantages not mentioned. It's one of those large pieces of realty that becomo divided into parcels and offered at public sale only by force of circumstances. You cannot realize its qualities or know its attractiveness for a home or a residence until you go upon the premises and see for yourself. The corner lot is just right and you would not alter or change it if you could. Sale rain or shine. Per order,

ESTHER T. CONANT, Trustee.

House open after 10 a. m. on day of sale. Plan of the premises at the office of the auctioneers.



WHY OF COURSE

You can wear bicycle shoes even if you don't ride the wheel—but DON'T ride the wheel without bicycle shoes—they are not expensive and they are very comfortable.

We have them all sizes, for women, for boys and for men.

Like the bicycles they are now down to a fine fit, light in weight, light in color and light in price. Men's elk sole lace bicycle shoes with elastic sides at $2, and boys creedproof bicycle shoes at $1.25. Ladies' bicycle oxfords, black and chocolate, the ball bearing kind, a very nutty shoe at $2. Ladies' canvas leggins, Tan, Blue, and Black at 40c. High cut bicycle boots in chocolate and black kid in stock, also make them to order.

We have of course a full line of good shoes for people who still continue to walk (there a few of us walkers left) and for these people we try to make walking as comfortable as possible—in ladies' summer oxfords almost every kind from $5 down to $3, both in Tan and Black are down to $3, and most of the $3 and $2.50 kind are down to $2, now is a good time to buy those Men's $3 Seal Skin Balmorals at $2.

O'SULLIVAN BROS

The Foot Fitters. Opposite City Hall.



IT MAY SEEM FUNNY

to say anything about fall hats just now, but the styles have been fixed, and already we've received several of the new shapes in

EARLY FALL DERBYS.

If you want a new Derby to "go away with," you can get one here that will be in style all through the fall: isn't that better than buying a spring shape?

Our new Fall Derbys, black and brown, are mighty stylish. $2.00 and $3.00.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

Wafers at Fair Grounds.

The Burkes' meet will be held on the Fair grounds this afternoon. The athletes are all in town, the B. A. A. men having arrived this noon. The parade headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band marched to the grounds at one o'clock.

FOR RENT

Nothing better than the New Stedman tenements on Gilden Avenue and Marginal Street. Rents low.

YES

At the excessively reduced figure of

Ninety-Eight Cents

(98c.) we sell Men's Strictly All Wool Pants worth $2.50.

The cloth out of which they were made was manufactured by the Hamilton Woolen Mills. Nothing equal to them in value or near it, was ever offered for money in America.

We had 500 pairs of them at the commencement of our Clearance Sale, now we have only 150 pairs left.

Men's Suits at Cut Prices.

Children's Suits at Cut Prices.

Straw Hats at Cut Prices.

Ladies' Waists at Cut Prices.

J. L. GHALIFOUX,

49 to 59 Central Street.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

REGULAR

One Dollar Corsets

SELLING FOR

69 Cents

AT

BUTTERICK'S

PATTERN AND CORSET PARLORS,

204 and 206 MERRIMACK ST.

COAL IS GOING UP. Don't burn it. Order a load of Slabs from COGGER & CO., 27 Concord St. Our Slabs are dry and free from knots. Large load for $1.50.

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JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	[illegible]	6 00	§7 05
6 30	7 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 50	8 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
§7 01	7 55	8 00	9 11
*7 18	8 07	*8 20	§9 10
*§7 27	8 15	*8 40	[illegible]
§7 35	8 20	*9 20	§10 07
7 40	8 35	10 00	11 15
*7 43	8 35	10 55	11 58
*8 50	9 10	11 30	§12 07
9 01	10 30	12 20	§12 50
9 40	10 40	*1 00	§1 38
11 00	12 02	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 27	2 00	[illegible]
§12 16	1 07	*3 30	[illegible]
1 40	2 50	3 31	4 48
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 32
*§4 00	4 45	4 50	§5 50
*4 19	4 55	*5 00	[illegible]
4 25	5 30	5 25	6 22
§5 22	6 15	5 50	7 05
[illegible]	6 22	6 15	[illegible]
*§6 27	7 30	*7 30	[illegible]
*§7 47	8 30	*8 00	[illegible]
§8 15	9 16	10 17	11 22
		11 20	[illegible]

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 18	8 02	2 15	§3 05
§7 25	8 12	2 00	§3 07
8 15	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 02	7 30	§8 10
§5 48	7 00	8 00	§8 10
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 00	8 01	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 35	10 20	10 25	[illegible]
11 00	12 02	1 50	[illegible]
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 50	3 30	[illegible]
2 20	3 41	3 40	4 57
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 15
4 55	5 25	5 01	6 27
5 10	6 32	6 01	7 00
6 15	7 16	6 55	7 18
7 00	8 06	9 10	10 21
9 20	10 13	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 27	11 15	12 28
4 15	5 25	5 01	6 27
5 35	6 35	8 10	9 40
*5 15	9 57		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

The fleet footed Wefers is with us today.

Bryan will be endorsed by the populists and silver men. Then to offset his advantage the gold bugs will put a ticket in the field.

Last week several children were crushed to death under the wheels of heavy wagons. This might suggest to parents the wisdom of keeping children away from such danger.

The light was turned on the silver question at Huntington hall last night. But there are some who will not learn. In this as in many other cases it would appear that ignorance fears its own destruction.

The Boston Herald prints the names of a hundred bolting newspapers that still claim to be democratic. They have already begun to fall into bankruptcy and as the silver cause advances the bolting papers will go out of existence, the Herald included.

Judge Carter of Haverhill has a highly discriminating taste in the matter of music. It was his prerogative lately to decide between sacred music and music that is not sacred. He declared that "Annie Laurie" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sacred and fitted for a Sunday concert. Now, if "Annie Rooney" or the "Daughter of Widow McNally" of the far-famed Paradise Alley had been substituted for "Annie Laurie," we presume there would have been a heavy fine. On some questions, such for example, as that of labor unions seeking justice, Judge Carter has queer ideas, but he will receive only praise for deciding against the revival of the Sunday Blue laws in Haverhill or Groveland.

REP. FLYNN FOR SENATOR.

Representative Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence, the popular manager of the Opera house of that city, is a candidate for the senatorial nomination. His probable opponent will be John H. Sutton of North Andover, but with a candidate of Mr. Flynn's ability and record, it is not likely that the democrats of Lawrence will go to the woods to seek a candidate. During Mr. Flynn's service in the legislature, he always voted on the right side of every question, he was always above suspicion on each division, neither the corporations nor the lobbists could ever reach him: he is a man of the people, he is a man who can be trusted to vote according to the dictates of his conscience and the principles of his party. Mr. Flynn is incapable of bartering his vote for corporation gold. In the present crisis when many democrats are rebelling against their party, Mr. Flynn remains loyal as usual. He is a true democrat, he is a solid free silver man, he is a staunch advocate of the rights of labor, and never loses an opportunity in the legislature of advancing the labor cause whenever that is in his power. During the present year he secured the passage of a bill requiring firms and individuals as well as corporations to pay their operatives every week. This bill provides "that no person not partnership engaged in the manufacturing business and having more than 25 employes shall, by a special contract with persons in his or its employ, or by any other means, except himself or itself from the provisions of the weekly payment law of last year."

It is highly probable that Mr. Flynn will be the nominee for senator, and in Lawrence it is expected that the nomination will be as good as an election.

The democrats will make no mistake by nominating and electing Mr. Flynn, inasmuch as during his service in the legislature he has attained a popularity that extends far beyond his own city.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

THE DOCTRINAIRES.

They Are Announcing Themselves as Friends of Silver—Real Bimetallism.

One of the evidences of the rapid growth of the free coinage sentiment is that even the doctrinaires are coming into the fold.

For a long time the gold bureau has been treating the voters to doses of financial economy furnished by college professors and others whose supposed knowledge of money and its functions made them eminent judges of the question in hand. It was the proud boast of the monopolists and the gold appreciating conspiracy to arrogate to themselves the wisdom and the learning of the country and to regard the advocates of silver as wild eyed and long haired ignoramuses running loose over the hills of the west or madly disporting themselves in the plains of Texas and the far south. It was with quite a flourish that they would quote this or that eminent professor who went on to prove that the concentration of all values was in the grain of gold and that the sum of all lunacy was in the silver dollar. But there is a wonderful light in the wakened conscience of a determined people, and as soon as it was determined that this people was no longer to be misled or controlled those who hitherto regarded them with an air of patronage began to think that perhaps there are more people in the world after all who know something about finance than the studious doctrinaires who reside within the precincts of New York or Boston. Now they have come to the conclusion that we have a wise and great people and that all wisdom is not confined in their own narrow sphere.

The fact that Professor Benjamin Andrews of Brown university has come out in a letter stating that he has no reason to doubt that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is desirable is important. The professor acknowledges the stab which the administration has given to the white metal, but assuming an air of prophecy he looks beyond the present period of doubt and uncertainty and intimates that it is a matter of time when silver will be the main metal and gold will be fighting for a place in the coinage of the country.

"The vast output of gold," he says, "in recent years, as compared with that of silver, impresses me that free coinage by us alone would not lead to displacement of our gold; that therefore free coinage would be safe."

For the benefit of those traders in public confidence who would destroy silver when it suits their purpose, and who would as readily destroy gold when that would suit them, it may be stated that the bimetallists who have fought the battle of the free coinage of silver are still in harness, ready to fight the battle of free gold coinage whenever the sharks who play in the waters of the single standard develop that kind of an appetite. The financial system of the United States is based upon the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the one equal with the other, on terms of perfect mutuality, and the people are going to see that this condition of things is preserved.—Atlanta Constitution.

Not a Sectional Matter.

This contest is not between the people of the west and south and those of the east. There will be no marshaling of armies nor will the blood of kindred be shed in a mighty struggle, while the money power in its safe retreat forges new fetters for the limbs of all alike as it forged them 30 years ago. The contest is between the whole people in the east, the west, the north and the south and the few who in the cruel selfishness of wealth would make the happy citizens of a free republic the helots of a crushing oligarchy, born without a future, toiling without a hope and dying as die the weeds by the roadside in the brown autumn. The interests of all the people are the same wherever their homes may be situated.

At present, unhappily, the people of many of the eastern states do not know how thoroughly they are serving the purposes of the monster of greed, and at the approaching election a majority of them will vote in favor of wearing a chain stronger and more degrading than any made of steel. History must repeat itself. From out of the west, this time in harmony with the south, another wave must come. Having remedied one evil, the work must be completed by the remedying of those other and grosser evils fastened on the Union by the money power, and when the wave has swept over the land and the rule of the people is restored, the redeemed voters of the east will marvel again at the blindness which now fills their eyes.—Denver News.

France and Our Country.

The Bank of France, which is practically a government institution and stands related to the treasury of France in this respect as our treasury does to our currency system, pays out gold or silver at the option of the bank and at the convenience of the bank and not at the option or demand of the note holder, and yet all the money of France is maintained at a parity. But we are confronted with the argument that this country of ours of 45 states, with its territories, of over 70,000,000 of people, with probably more than $70,000,000,000 of wealth, with a productive power as great as France, Germany and England combined, or nearly so, is not able to maintain the unlimited use of gold and silver; that we should wait for the assistance and agreement, or league, with other nations, especially England. To admit that to be true is to abandon all hope of the restoration of silver, and none knows it better than those who pretend to advocate such a policy. The American people are strong enough to establish a policy of their own. Unquestionably, whatever policy the United States may adopt with regard to silver will be the policy of this continent, and our money will circulate and be used not solely as the money of the United States, but of all America.—R. P. Bland.

REVERIE OF A SCORCHER.

He Decides That All Women Should Be Compelled to Wear Bloomers.

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling!

Can't you get out of the way, or do you think it's my business to turn out for you?

I never saw anything like the nerve of some pedestrians. Instead of dodging themselves they expect me to swerve. Well, with the women I suppose some allowance should be made. They cannot move quickly when encumbered with skirts, and those who do not ride the wheel positively will not wear bloomers. Consequently they get in the way when crossing the street, and when they get in the way they are handicapped and cannot jump aside as they could if they were in bloomers, as they should be. I wonder when they will get a little sense pounded into their heads.

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling-ling-ling!

Why don't you keep out of the way if you don't want to be splattered all over with mud? It's not my business to look out for you.

Now, there's a case in point. There's a young woman out to make a few calls, I should judge, and of course she was so togged out that she could not get out of my way possibly. How much better it would have been if she had been in bloomers! She could have jumped aside then without difficulty, and she wouldn't have got any hard spots on her calling costume. As a matter of fact, all women ought to be obliged by law to wear bloomers and to devote a certain amount of their time to gymnasium work, so that they would become agile and able to keep out of the way. Bloomers could be made of all the materials that gowns are now, and I don't see why women wouldn't have the same opportunities for dress. White lawn bloomers, for instance, would make a dainty and attractive costume for the afternoon, and—

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling!

Sorry, madam, but I couldn't help it. It's not my fault that the streets are sprinkled and consequently muddy.

That woman couldn't move any faster in bloomers than in skirts, and she wouldn't look so well. I think I would have a provision in my law that ladies over a certain weight should train down before being allowed to appear in public in bloomers. That would add a great deal to the popularity of the law, and something ought to be done to bring bloomers and other bicycle costumes into greater favor. I ought not to be possible for a man to be turned out of a dance hall, as I was, simply because he is wearing dark blue bicycle tights and is escorting a young lady in red bloomers. And if my wife wishes to go to an afternoon tea in bloomers she ought to be able to do so without attracting any comment. It's outrageous to think that people in skirts still have so much influence.—Chicago Post.

A Stephen Crane Effect.

He—Let's kiss and make up.

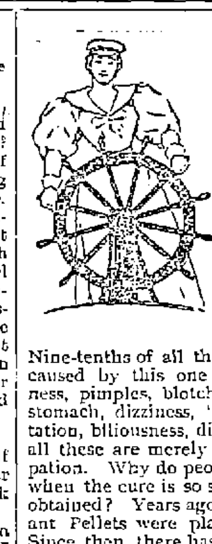
She—If you kissed me, I'd have to make up all over again, sure enough.—New York Press.

Dangerous.

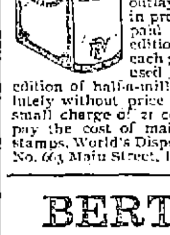
First Wheelman—I always get rattled when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me.

Second Wheelman—So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire.—Truth.

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes **PURE BLOOD.**



Steering clear of the shoals of ill health and the rocks of disease is easy enough if only the digestion be kept in good order. It isn't often any one is sick unless they have indigestion. The commonest way in which indigestion shows itself is in constipation. Nine people in ten are troubled more or less in this way. Nine-tenths of all the world's sickness is caused by this one trouble. Sleeplessness, pimples, blotches, headaches, sour stomach, dizziness, "heart-burn," palpitation, biliousness, distress after eating—all these are merely symptoms of constipation. Why do people suffer with them when the cure is so simple and so easily obtained? Years ago, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets were placed on the market. Since then, there has been no excuse for anybody to suffer from constipation, and its attendant ills. The "Pellets" cure every case infallibly and permanently. They are very small, easy to take, gentle and quick in action. They are not at all violent; they do not disturb the system. They cure you so you stay cured. Thousands of women will find if they take the "Pleasant Pellets" that their ills will vanish with the constipation.



The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser gives more plain useful information about the human-body and all the ailments to which it is subject than any other single book in the English language. It is really a medical encyclopedia in one volume, a large heavy book of 1005 pages, with over 300 illustrations. The outlay of money, time and effort in producing this great book was paid for by the sale of the first edition of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each; and the profit has been used in publishing the present edition of half-a-million copies to be sent absolutely without price to all who will remit the small charge of 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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PLEASANT ROOMS to let in THE SUN building, Merrimack square.

SUNBEAMS.

Corroborative.

"A great statesman has said," observed the flea, "that the secret of success is to keep close to the people. That's the way I have managed to get along."

And the thrifty insect proceeded to get very close to one of the people.—Chicago Tribune.

Summer In the Country.

"Land sakes, pap, what air yo grum'lin about?"

"Gee, Marthy, this paper tells that them blame townspeople is a-gittin jes' as fine, cool weather as we're a-gittin—an tain't fair."—Chicago Record.

The Man For the Place.

Mr. Oldchap—Yes, I have concluded to apprentice my son to a barber.

Friend—Has he a bent that way?

"Well, no, but I think he'll be popular. He doesn't like onions."—New York Weekly.

His Last Words.

The doctor was about to take off the leg of a patient, and before putting him under ether said:

"I am about to saw your leg off and you may not survive the operation. Have you any message to leave for your friends?"

The sufferer looked up and feebly said:

"Just tell them that you saw me."—Boston Courier.

A Puzzle For Judges.

An interesting legal question is now puzzling judges and attorneys of Pittsburg in the divorce case of Mrs. Kate Hughes. The petitioner's husband, Martin Hughes, left for parts unknown about three years ago. He remained away so long that Mrs. Hughes applied for a divorce. On the morning the divorce was granted Mrs. Hughes received a telegram from New Jersey advising her that her husband, who had been employed there on a railroad, had been killed.

The question at issue is whether she was divorced when the judge signed the decree or when he handed it down. The husband was killed before the decree was placed in the hands of the prothonotary. If Mrs. Hughes was a wife, she is entitled to damages from the railroad company; if a divorced woman, she has no claims. Mrs. Hughes refuses to receive the divorce.

Decidedly So.

Mrs. Dearborn—Is she unmarried?

Mrs. Lakefront—Decidedly so. She has been unmarried three times.—Truth.

The Viols.

How cool it is here at the turning!
I'd give anything for a walk,
With Jack, for he's got enough learning
To know when a man needn't talk.
How neatly we slipped from the dancers!
Dear me, how poor mamma would stare
If she knew that instead of the lancers
I was sitting with Jack on the stair!

And Jack—dear old fellow—I wonder
If he really cared, after all,
When I showed him Ed's solitaire under
My glove at the charity ball?
But I know that I felt my heart sinking
When I looked at his face, I declare.
What nonsense this is to be thinking
When I'm sitting with Jack on the stair!

I'm tired of the fuss and the dancing:
I'm tired of the perfume and light.
The music's not near so entrancing
As I thought I should find it tonight.
It's enough to tap time to the measure—
I don't want to dance down my hair—
And somehow I think there's more pleasure
In sitting with Jack on the stair.
—Post Wheeler in New York Press

FREEZERS

The new White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer is the best made. We have all the sizes at prices lower than any other house in New England.

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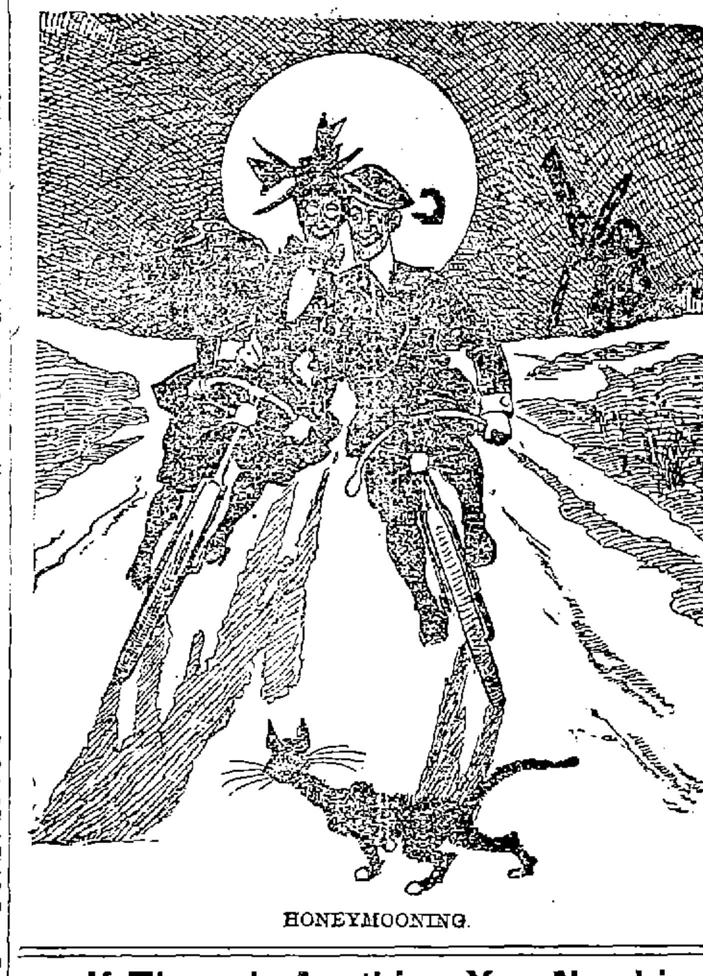
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Is your repose as refreshing as you would like, on these summer evenings?

We have in stock a line of the greatest aids to complete repose; genuine Balbriggan Night Shirts, built like and as comfortable as the other famous garments of that make. Come in and look them over.

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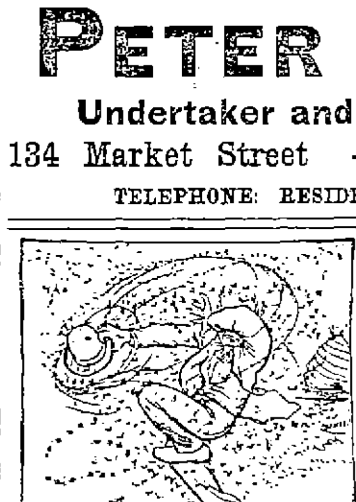
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Silver Bugs Gold Bugs AND Bugwumps

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"GLEN FOREST."

Fare From Lowell 10c.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 27.

The Aeolians

A BRILLIANT COTERIE OF MUSICAL ARTISTS

Presenting a Program of the Latest Popular Successes.

Vocal Solos, Duets and Trios, Bell, Flute, French Horn and many other Musical Novelties.

Performances Afternoon and Evening

A Brilliant Success AT GLEN FOREST OF PAIN'S

Georgeous Pyrotechnal Spectacle

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

Continuing Nightly This Week.

The most realistic Battle scene ever produced. Interspersed with High-Class Specialties, Famous Herbert Bros., Acrobats. Mile Vera, Slide for Life and Trapeze. Matt Menzies' Sensational High Dive. Mikado Ballet. The Romallos, World's Famous Head-Balancers. The Three Renos, Grotesque Dancers. And numerous others, Concluding each performance with Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks Display.

ADMISSION, 25c. Doors Open 7.30 p. m. Performance Begins 8.20 p. m.

LAKEVIEW PARK

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 20.

The Romantic Music of the Alps

THE ALPINE MOUNTAIN CHOIR

Tyrolean Singers, German Warblers, National Dancers, Instrumentalists.

In their attractive national costumes, in gay colored dresses and blouses, they are distinctly a national feature of Austria and of Switzerland. They are instrumentalists as well as singers. They are natural musicians not educated in conservatories, but banded together they astonish one with their wonderful harmony. They have magnificent voices and accompany themselves on the zither and guitar, and sing ballads with charming simplicity.

Two Performances Daily AFTERNOON AND EVENING

LAKEVIEW THEATRE. WEEK JULY 20.

Special Engagement of the great WESTON-REIMER COMEDY CO.

Headed by Kendall Weston and Helen Reimer In the funniest of all farces "A BOX OF MONKEYS" and Sidney Grundy's great one act play "IN HONOR BOUND"

Presented with entirely new scenery and appointments, and introducing numerous refined specialties.

Evenings promptly at 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock. Monday, July 27, second week of Weston-Reimer Co., in the three-act laughing success, "Arabian Nights."

Lowell and Haverhill to Salisbury Beach.

TWO EXCURSIONS DAILY On and After July 1st STEAMER MERRIMAC

Leaves Haverhill for Salisbury Beach (weather permitting) at 9 30 a. m. daily and 2 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer leaves to return last trip at 4.45 p. m., arrives in Haverhill at 6.45. Electric cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 7 and 7.30 a. m. daily, 12 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer stops at Newburyport to leave and take passengers one hour at the beach on the afternoon trip. Cheapest route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more. S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill, 15 Merrimack Street.

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THE CYLINDER ROASTING and Baking Pan; it revolves roasts in juices while cooking; send stamp for information; wanted agents. F. A. Mabee, manager, 1403 Arlington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—One in every state to sell our cigars on credit. Samples, good pay, expenses and exclusive territory to proper applicants. Address P. O. Box 1354, New York City.

LOST—A clustered diamond ring. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the Sun office.

FOUND—A gold watch, on Middlesex street, Saturday. Owner can recover same by proving property. Apply to George Short, 44 Rock street.

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FOR SALE—At Chelmsford Centre, new 7 room house and barn, and 5 acres of land. Price, easy terms. Enquire at 66 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Two good work horses. Cheap for cash. Address "B," this office.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, good cottage house of 7 rooms, all modern improvements, large shed. Price $2250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to eat well. Get a box of the Athan Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists. Price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE—In a good location, good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $975. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 miles from Lowell, good farm of 17 acres of land, good set of buildings, lots of fruit, 1-2 mile from post office; store and church, on easy terms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop. Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—A nice business for a lady near old post office, old established place, pays well, must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice place with all modern improvements; this is your chance, call for particulars. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 79 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—7 room cottage house, large lot of land, 8 minutes' walk from mills. This is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

New Cottage House $1500

One nice new cottage house of seven rooms, bath, pantry, etc. 3000 square feet of land, graded and fenced, 1200 feet to school and electrics, near new Moody street bridge. Will sell on easy terms, $10 per month. Come quick.

A. J. RYAN, Agt. Room 20A Hildreth Building (Old Post Office)

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

OFFICE: 22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Comnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is $1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO. Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding. Blank Books a Specialty. 42 CHURCH STREET.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

In Men's, Women's and Children's boots and shoes.

EAGLE SHOE STORE, 215 DUTTON STREET. J. J. LONERGAN. - - Prop.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

C. B. Coburn & Co. Disinfectants

Copperas, Chloride of Lime, Elatol, Carbolic Acid Punity. 63 AND 67 MARKET STREET.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes and Artists' Materials.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER, 448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour the best in the city.

2 O'CLOCK

OF GOLD BOLTERS

A Convention to be Called by Mugwumps.

CALL TO BE ISSUED ON AUGUST 7.

Four Cities Contend for the Convention.

Chicago, July 25.—The gold standard Democrats will hold a national convention not later than Sept. 2. Where this convention will be held, and how the delegates will be selected, remains to be decided. The national committee, in whose hands will be left the selection of the place of holding the convention, will meet in Indianapolis, Aug. 7. The question of the representation of states will be decided by an executive committee of five, which will be selected from the national committee at its Indianapolis meeting.

The hour set for the meeting of the committee yesterday was 10 o'clock, but all the members were present an hour earlier, and it was decided to proceed at once with the business on hand. General Bragg was elected chairman, and the committee locked the doors against the press and public, and discussed the situation for three hours.

That a radical difference of opinion existed as to what methods be adopted in the furtherance of the common interest, was shown by the fact that majority and minority reports were evolved from the deliberations.

The majority report, which was adopted by the larger conference at its adjourned session, provides for the holding of a national convention of sound money Democrats not later than Sept. 2, and reads in full as follows:

To the conference:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution: In view of the revolutionary action of the recent Chicago convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles, and its condemnation of the national Democratic administration,

Resolved, first, That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated, and that candidates for president and vice president in accordance therewith be nominated.

Second, That the Democrats in the several states, who are in sympaty with this recommendation, and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform, be requested to arrange a member of a national Democratic committee.

Third, that the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Minneapolis, on Friday, August 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national convention, to be held not later than Sept. 2, at such place, and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national committee may determine.

Fourth, that an executive committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference, of which he shall be one, with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each state, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to cause state meetings to be held, with all convenient speed, for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or it no committee man be selected in any state, in time for said committee meeting, to designate a member to represent such state temporarily. Respectfully submitted.

Edward S. Bragg, Chairman.
George M. Davie, Secretary.

A committee of two, Henry S. Robbins of Chicago and W. D. Bynum of Indiana, was appointed to open headquarters in Chicago and begin an aggressive hard money campaign. The committee then adjourned.

There is a vigorous rivalry between the cities, not less than four being contestants for the honor of entertaining the gold standard Democrats. Indianapolis telegraphed an offer to provide all necessary funds. The friends of Don M. Dickinson are working for Detroit. Minneapolis has asked for it, and the claims of the northern city are seconded by St. Paul. Chicago is also a claimant.

Eleven states were represented in the auditorium meeting yesterday. Texas was the last to appear, and the representative of that state was heartily cheered when he took his place. While the states represented at yesterday's meeting and at Thursday night's conference were almost without exception middle western states, the news received yesterday indicates, those in charge of the work declare, that they will have good support in all parts of the country.

A Hopeless Task.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 25.—In response to an invitation from the Newton Coal company, there was a meeting yesterday at the Twin shaft, Pittston, of prominent mine operators, superintendents and managers of mines throughout the valley. It was suggested that the work of rescue cease, as the buried men are certainly dead, and the mine squeezed to such an extent as to make it perilous for the rescuers. The company answered that it would continue the work so long as it remained possible and men could be found to go into dangerous places.

Southern Amenities.

Columbia, S. C., July 25.—At a campaign meeting at Florence, Judge J. H. Hurl, candidate for the United States senate to succeed J. L. Irby, and Governor J. G. Evans, who is a candidate for the same office, came to blows. Earl struck Evans first, and Evans responded with a blow under the eye. They were quickly surrounded and separated. Several men had their hands on their pistols, but comparative quiet was restored, and Governor Evans attempted to continue his speech, amid much disorder.

Victims of Copperheads.

Williamsport, Pa., July 25.—Mrs. Pennington and two of her children were bitten by copper-head snakes while picking berries along Kinzua creek yesterday. One child died last night, and it is feared that the other cannot live.

At Death's Door.

Quebec, July 25.—Cardinal Taschereau has suffered a relapse, and his condition is serious. The aged prelate has been ailing for some time, but for the past few months has enjoyed fairly good health, considering his advanced age.

BY THE POPULISTS

Continued.

The states were called for nomination When Ala apa was called, Colonel H G. Bowman mounted the platform and placed in nomination Barney Gibbs of Texas. Before he entered upon his speech, the convention decided to take a recess of an hour and a half, until 6 p. m.

The Evening Session.

At 6:32 the convention reassembled, and Chairman Allen introduced Judge J. Pollard of Missouri, who read the platform of the Silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the regular order was the nomination for vice president. Senator Allen overruled the points of order. None of the planks of the Silver party's platform was enthusiastically received, but when the action of the Silver convention, in nominating Sewall and Bryan was read, it was jeered by the "Middle of the Road" contingent, and on motion of a Texas delegate the proceedings of the Silver convention were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way, owing to a ruling made by the chair. When the parliamentary situation had been straightened out, Colonel Bowman placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner of North Carolina. Skinner's name was not very enthusiastically received.

Congressman Howard of Alabama placed Thomas E. Watson in nomination, in a speech in which he did a most favorable justice to the ship of states of the People's party, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character. He said that in all respect Mr. Watson was the peer of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Watson's name was received with loud applause. Mr. Howard was followed by J. R. Sovereign of Arkansas in a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson, whom he designated as a victim of the ballot stuffers. J. A. Johnson of California spoke for that state, also seconding Watson's nomination.

Colorado yielded to New York, and Hon. Lafe Pence ascended the platform. He lost no time in coming to the point. Immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name. It was greeted with loud applause, mingled with a liberal supply of hisses. His speech took the shape of an argument, but his tone was defiant from the beginning. He asserted that he had no personal interest in Sewall's success. Personally he would prefer Skinner or Watson, but he wanted to succeed in defeating Mr. McKinley. As Mr. Pence proceeded, the convention quieted down, and Mr. Pence, after the first burst of disapproval, was interrupted only by applause.

A. Murphy also seconded Watson's nomination, which he did in a vigorous address. At the close of Mr. Murphy's speech, Harry Tracey of Texas arose, and asked whether, if Watson should be nominated, he would remain on the ticket until the election. "Yes, sir," came the response, "until hell freezes over." L. A. Stockwell of Indiana also seconded Mr. Watson's nomination.

The name of Frank Burkett of Mississippi was suggested by Mr. Weller of Iowa, who declared that Mr. Burkett combined all the good qualities of all the other candidates. W. H. Calhoun, chairman of the Iowa delegation, followed Mr. Weller, declaring that Weller did not represent the sentiment of the Iowa delegation.

Colonel Harris of Kansas seconded Watson's nomination. Judge Dester, also from Kansas, seconded Watson's nomination. He also was roundly applauded by the southern delegates.

Captain Burnham of Tennessee nominated Hon. A. L. Mims of Tennessee. He spoke very earnestly. G. M. Miller of Illinois seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims, and Judge A. A. Gunby that of Mr. Watson.

L. C. Bateman of Maine, the Populist candidate for governor, nominated Marion Page of Virginia, president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state. In doing so he protested in behalf of the entire Maine delegation against Sewall's nomination. He had nothing against Mr. Sewall personally, he said, but he objected to the nomination of a man who had not one particle of sympathy with the principles of the People's party, save the one minor question of silver. The story has been circulated that Sewall was a Greenbacker, but he never was. He was, however, instrumental in arranging a fusion of the Democrat and Greenback forces in Maine, and, by doing so, he accomplished the destruction of the Greenback party.

Dozens of speeches continued to be launched forth, nearly all falling into the popular current of seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and who in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses successfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice president of the Populist convention on the first ballot shortly after midnight.

The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the rollcall was announced.

Mr. Bryan sent word to his supporters that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the convention under those circumstances. He will stand loyally by his running mate.

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Both Endorsed by Acclamation by the Silver Convention.

St. Louis, July 25.—The Silver convention yesterday voted to defer the adoption of platform and nomination proceedings until late in the afternoon. Senator Stewart of Nevada eulogized Bryan at some length. It was decided to organize war veterans of the party for campaign purposes. Mrs. Cougar of Indiana announced that a woman's national silver league would be formed. At 12:37 p. m. the convention adjourned until 3:30

The delegates as usual came together slowly for the afternoon session. At 3:35 p. m., Chairman St. John rapped for order, and introduced Rev. Mr. Hagerty. At the conclusion of the invocation, G. W. Baker was called on for a report from the conference committee. He said that the time was too short to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There were not more than 100 men in the conferences, and only two hours in which to discuss the method to be pursued. He read the resolutions, which were adopted at the conference. On motion of Mr. Turner of Kansas, the report was accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote.

A motion to adopt the platform was made. Mr. Hess of Illinois objected, and a wordy wrangle followed. It ended in the adoption of the platform. It was decided by the chairman that the recommendation regarding the nomination was not a part of the platform, and should be acted upon separately. Mr. Page of Nebraska moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. It prevailed. General Warner said it would be necessary to nominate a candidate, rather than endorse, in order to avoid some of the peculiarities of state ballot laws.

E. E. Little of Kansas nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska. There was loud and vigorous applause at the conclusion of Mr. Little's speech. Colonel L. C. Pace of Nebraska seconded the nomination of Bryan.

A number of other speeches were made, and then the rules were suspended and Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation. The wildest confusion followed, and the wild and howling delegates marched around the hall, waving hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs. This was continued for 10 minutes. Mr. Baker of California then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a vice president.

Mr. Troup of Connecticut placed the name of Arthur Sewall of Maine before the convention. He made no speech. H. T. Niles of Ohio seconded the nomination. It was moved that Mr. Sewall be declared the vice presidential nominee by acclamation, and the motion prevailed. The band played "America," and the delegates sang. Then they sang the doxology.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Baker of California moved that each delegation select a member of the committee to notify the nominees. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Pace offered a resolution, declaring that as the Democratic party had arranged to notify Bryan and Sewall in New York, the Silver party notify them in Bryan's home at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles Dickens, died at London.

The steamship Servia left Queenstown for Boston with Ancients on board.

A. J. Balfour is accused of unfairness in manipulation of the Irish land bill.

A portion of the testimony in the Jameson hearing has been made public.

The Korean minister at Washington has been promoted to be chief of the king's council.

Ware beat Carter, and Forbes beat Jennings, in the handicap games at Longwood, Mass.

Boston banks turned $255,000 into the sub-treasury in support of the national gold reserve.

Three prominent western railroads have arranged an interchangeable mileage book system.

Throughout southern and western Virginia the rain of the past 48 hours has done inestimable damage.

Some heavy verdicts have been assessed against Brooklyn trolley car companies for personal injuries.

Field Columbian museum of Chicago is to receive $2,000,000 as an endowment fund from the founder, Marshall Field.

The historic old United States ship Constitution, berthed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, is in fair condition, and not in a sinking state as has been reported.

AT A LOW EBB

Business Seriously Affected by Disturbed Monetary Conditions

The produce markets have been seriously depressed, lard making the lowest quotations on record, corn falling to 32 cents, wheat to 61.75 cents and cotton to 7.12 cents. There has been a slight recovery in corn, a 16th in cotton, and 1 cent in wheat, but the main cause of low prices remains, namely: Prospects of large crops, with heavy stocks on hand.

Nothing appears of encouragement in the industries, and there has been a considerable further decline in the working force. The closing of iron furnaces continues. Textile industries are rapidly reducing working force, as the prospect for future demand does not grow clearer, and while prices are nominally unchanged, it is because there is little chance of business at present. Sales of wool at the chief markets for the week have been the smallest ever known. Prices do not nominally change, but are shaded to make sales, and western markets are weakening some, though still higher than eastern.

There is little new business in boots and shoes, probably not enough in any branch to keep shops at work.

Failures for the week have been 282 in the United States, against 202 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 27 last year.

Turks Slaughtered by Greeks.

Athens, July 25.—News has been received here from Salonica, that a band of Greek insurgents invaded Macedonia and engaged a detachment of Turkish troops at Kara-Tsarl. The rout of the Turks was complete. Only three out of the 83 escaped. Eighteen of the soldiers were captured, and the rest were killed. The two battalions of Turkish soldiers were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the Greeks.

Indian Uprising Feared.

Lima, July 25.—News has been received that Indian savages are threatening the colony at Perene, where many Americans and English have been settled. The telegraph office has been abandoned, and detailed news is anxiously awaited. Forces have been dispatched to the assistance of the colonists.

To Last Resting Place.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 25.—The caskets containing the remains of Captain and Mrs. Nash arrived at the Franklin road station, from Halifax, last night. At the station the coffins were put in a double team and conveyed over the stage road through Hancock and Washington counties to Harrington. It is a lonely road, with few houses on it.

Baseball.

At Louisville—Washington, 8; Louisville, 7.
At St. Louis—Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 8.
At Chicago—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 7; Portland, 4.
At Bangor—Bangor, 12; Augusta, 2.
At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Pawtucket, 2.

Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster, the greatest constitutional lawyer and statesman this or any other country has ever produced, said:

"I am clearly of the opinion that neither congress nor any other authority can legally demonetize either gold or silver. The command to congress is to coin money, not to destroy it; to create legal tender money for the use of the people, and the grant of authority to create money cannot be construed to mean authority to destroy money."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION

Of Yesterday.

THE STATE COMMITTEE

IT MAY DECLARE ITSELF ON PLATFORM TOMORROW.

Should It Fail to Endorse Platform and Tickets Another Committee Will Soon Supplant It.

The Lawrence Sun, which is the sole luminary to enlighten the people of that city upon the silver question has the following editorial utterance upon Hon. George Fred Williams' claim to the nomination for governor and the opposition which his free silver convictions may inspire. We heartily agree with our Lawrence namesake:

"The democratic state committee meets tomorrow and it is expected the session will show how the members stand regarding the nomination of Hon. George Fred Williams for governor. The fact that not all of them view the financial situation in the same light that the Dedham statesman does has given rise to the report that some opposition will develop to his again being placed at the head of the state ticket. According to all party precedents the nomination properly belongs to Mr. Williams. He took up the democratic standard last year and in the face of overwhelming defeat made a pucky fight. The masses of the democratic party demand his nomination this year. The democratic party is the workingmen's party and they believe that Mr. Williams in favoring free silver voted for what he regarded as their best interests. However, those who seek to prevent his securing the nomination are not likely to accomplish their desire. Because a few of the members of the democratic state committee prefer what the gold bugs of the country are clamoring for, to what the working people demand, the other committeemen will not sacrifice their reputation as true democrats by aiding them in any such move."

TWO FIREMEN FOUGHT

AND ONE OF THEM GOT HIS ANKLE BROKEN.

While the Other Had His Face Somewhat Bruised—All Over a Horse.

A fistic encounter, with serious consequences, took place at engine 2's house on Garden street, Lawrence, yesterday afternoon, the participants being Captain R. E. Rollins and Curtis C. Dearborn, driver of the engine.

As a result of the fracas, Dearborn is now confined at the general hospital with a broken ankle, and Rollins' face also bears evidence of the fight.

The trouble was over a horse belonging to Dearborn.

Dearborn was currycombing the horse outside of the engine house when the animal broke away from where it was hitched and ran into the stable. Dearborn followed and led the horse back.

According to Capt. Rollins' side of the story Dearborn struck the horse over the head with the currycomb and the captain went out and remonstrated with him. The latter took offense at this and replied in a spirited manner. The talk went on until both men were thoroughly enraged, and finally, witnesses of the affair say, Dearborn struck the captain over the head with the currycomb.

There followed a scuffle. Rollins rushed at Dearborn, and the latter's foot became caught in the floor and in falling both bones in the left leg were broken.

There will be an investigation of the whole trouble.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

Two hundred stone cutters at the New England Granite company's quarries at Concord, N. H., are on strike for more wages.

Marshall Way, on trial for murder of his wife at St. Johnsbury, Vt., was today found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the state prison at hard labor.

Corp. Henry L. Edson of Co. F., 14th infantry, Private Morris, Miss Laura Grand and Miss Emma Young, all of Vancouver, B. C., were drowned in the Washonga river while boating yesterday.

Draper Hall of the Andover academy was destroyed to the extent of $10,000 by fire this morning.

Joseph Fenin and Alex. Wilfin of the schooner John Rowe were lost in a fog on July 1.

The striking Italian sewer laborers at Melrose today served 50 attachments upon the town for wages.

Two Italians were shot by William Butler at New Bedford while trespassing on his land today.

A deal is on foot for the control of the hotels and buildings at Salisbury Beach by a Boston Syndicate headed by ex-State Treasurer Shaw. Seven hundred houses will be purchased.

The Freeman's Journal of New York, states on good authority that the Pope has given Cardinal Satolli his choice of returning to Rome or remaining in this country and that the cardinal will remain.

No definite action in the triple murder on the Herbert Fuller has been taken as yet.

Patrick Mullahy, a teamster, aged 32, fell 100 feet into a quarry at Quincy, today, and was killed.

NAMES IMMORTALIZED

By Being Moulded in Iron on the Moody Street Bridge.

A shield containing the following inscription has been placed in the new Moody street bridge:

CITY OF LOWELL, MASS.

MAYOR,
William F. Courtney.
CITY ENGINEER,
George Bowers.
SUPT. OF STREETS,
Robert E. Crowley.
BRIDGE COMMITTEE,
Daniel Varnum,
Joseph F. Gormley,
Charles Riley,
Hugh Maguire, Jr.,
George W. Hartwell,
John E. Sullivan,
Frederic J. Fleming.
Built A. D., 1896, by the Groton Bridge and Mfg. Co., Groton, N. Y.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood, and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful land of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props. No. 201 Charles Street

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried, and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

RECOMMENDED
By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals,
BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

Manhood Restored.



BEFORE AND AFTER USING. Photographed from life.

NERVITAS, the Wonderful Roman Remedy, is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Atrophy, Emissions, Varicocele, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Address NERVITAS MEDICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A., 358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL. Or you can buy it of druggist below:
Ellingwood & Co. & Goodale's Drug Store, LOWELL, MASS.



A BEAUTIFUL FACE

may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

TWIN DRESS STAYS

PAT. NOV. 17, 1896. JUNE 23, 1891. TRADE MARK JAN. 24, '92. Beware of Imitations and worthless substitutes.

NONE Genuine UNLESS STAMPED "TWIN"

The most beautiful, most pliable, most perfect stay! They never break! They never rust! Made in Cotton and Silk Casings and Nickel Plated. Send 25 cts. (Stamps) for samples "Genuine Twin," to Empire Stay Co., 304 Canal Street, New York.

Cinco

Good Always

And in all ways good. In material, style, and workmanship, Tim has no equal among five-cent cigars. Try one and *you* will say so.

Timothy Gay & Co., Boston.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Safe, Always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD

Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have

PETER WATSON

call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.

70-72 Middlesex St. Old Wooden Building



Tramp: "There's the first sign of civilization I've seen in a week."

Unprecedented Success

A. G. Pollard & Co.

The Success of our Special Sale of

DUCKS

Yesterday at 2c. per yard was unprecedented.

The whole lot was all closed out before one o'clock in the afternoon, and a large number of our customers disappointed not to get any.

AS A CONSOLATION SALE

We shall offer today 10 cases of

"Cahlatree Twills" Printed Suitings

Used the same as Ducks, for Dresses, Skirts, Shirts, etc., all whole pieces, navy blue ground with plain and fancy stripes in cardinal red, regular 12 1-2c goods for

Only 3½c. Per Yard

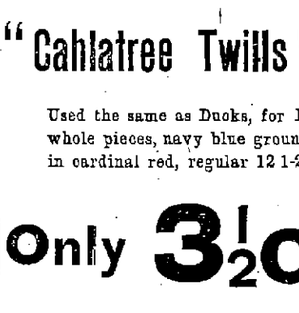
And we shall add also 15 cases of handsome "MELANCE REPS," a fine Twilled Print with very pretty patterns of all colors. These goods were made for fall trade, but we will offer them at the same low price of 3 1-2c. per yard at this Consolation Sale.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests



Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense.

We can show you the finest line and the only genuine cleanable refrigerators sold in Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. Prices from

$5.50 UPWARD.

Latest patterns in Carpets, Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering done in a reliable manner by experienced workmen. A fine line of first class Household Goods always in stock and our prices are the very lowest.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.



Downright Comfort

SMOKE GOOD CIGARS

And your wife will not find fault. We keep the choicest brands of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

CHAS H. JOYCE, Successor to C. W. CHENEY

9, 15 Middle St.



"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

OUR REPAIR WORK

Is not the least part of our business, we keep efficient and well trained workmen, and they pay special attention to repairing of carriages.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Worthen Street.

Builders and Repairers.

BICYCLES are SELLING CHEAP at BACHELDER'S 23 Post Office Ave. Beside New P. O.

LOWELL RENDERING CO.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.

Factory and Office, So. Lowell

Telephone, 322-3. City Tel., 582-4.

To Men Who Smoke

1000 lbs., a half ton, "Jumbo Smoke," a full 1-4 lb plug, a 10c piece for 5c. This is a genuine bargain sale for advertising.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, 11.25 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.30, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.30 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Dover and Exeter, 6.30, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Sanford, Cape Neddick and Portland, 6.30, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6. 8.30. a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.30, †6.50, *7.45, *8.50, 9.05, 10 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, †3.00, 4.25, *5 23 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.15, 6.33, *6.53, 8.01, 8.18, *8.37, 9.03, 7.33, 7 40, *7 48, *8 57, 9 08, *9 50 11 03, 11 42 a. m.; 12 16, 1 49, *3 03, *4 03, 4 10, 4 28, 5 22, *5 28, 6 24, 7 47, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 18, *8 27, 8 48, 10 18 a. m.; 4 26, 5 58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, 8.01, 7.32, 7 45, 11 09 a. m.; 1 43, 4 28, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 9 45 a. m., 4 26, 5 58 p. m.

*Express. §Northern Depot Only. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.40 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 8.33 a. m.; 1.38, 5.53 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 6.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 3.00, 5.43, 9.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.18 a. m. and 5.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.15, 9.42, 10.07 a. m.; 12.03, 1.00, 1.40, 3.14, 5.48, 6.42, 9.20, 9.15, 5.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.12, 8.43 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.18, 9.42 a. m.; 12.03, 1.40 5.43, 10.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.18 a. m.; 1.40 p. m. 5.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a.m.; 1.40, 10.13 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.03, 10.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; 10.13 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke —1.34 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 5.43 p.m., except Saturday.

☞ Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:31; sets, 7:10.
Length of day—14:39.
Moon rises—7:52 p. m.
Full sea—11:45 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.

Forecast for New England: Showers; clearing this afternoon or tonight; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

LOCAL NEWS.

Old Hundred, 10c. cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance. Donovan bl'd.

The retreat of the Xaverian Brothers will commence Sunday, Aug. 2.

An importation of Berkshires for Hood farm arrived yesterday and are now in quarantine at Littleton.

If your coal does not suit you try Mullin, the 1018 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone connection.

Mrs. Hurd entertained the members of Evening Star lodge, Daughters of Rebekah at her cottage at Willow Dale, yesterday.

While at Rangely Lakes Rep. Geo. E. Putnam, who was one of a party of Lowell people, caught a deer which was frightened into the water by some hunting party. Mr. Putnam and his party returned from Rangely Thursday.

It was rumored last evening that the Prescott bank had petitioned Capt. Partridge into insolvency. Mr. Partridge had nothing to say on the subject. Several months ago he disposed of his dining saloon in Merrimack square. For two years past he has run Music Hall besides conducting the Merrimack house of which he has been the lessee for many years.

Silverites.

A meeting of free silverites will be held at Bay State hall Sunday evening at 7.30. J. A. Avery calls the meeting.

Welcome to Chief Hosmer.

Tonight Chief Hosmer will be welcomed home by the firemen. He will arrive in this city at 7.50 and merchants whose place of business is on the streets through which the procession will pass will burn red fire. It will be a glorious welcome to Chief Hosmer.

Young Democrats, Attention!

The Williams' Democratic club will meet Monday evening to perfect organization. The membership list is still open to receive all young men who wish to join. The meeting Monday evening will be held at 8 o'clock in the citizens' committee room at Huntington hall.

Sues for Wages.

T. E. Adams, former manager of the A. P. A. Herald, has sued the company for wages due him. If the company is so patriotic it should not refuse to pay its debts. If Mr. Adams is such as his paper proclaimed every member of the order to be, he should not ask salary. Patriots never seek monetary reward for serving their country.

ATHERTON COMPANY

Closes Its Works for Two Weeks to Open August 10.

The Atherton Machine Co. shut down last night for a period of two weeks. When the employes went to work yesterday they found the following notice on the gates: "This place will be shut down for the next two weeks. All help will be expected to report on Monday, Aug. 10.

About 100 hands are employed in the shop and they regret their enforced idleness. The hosiery department which employs 25 hands will continue work for the present. Depression in business is assigned as the cause.

CHANGES AT THE MERRIMACK.

A New Plush Cutting Room—Chief Engineer Leaves the Company.

It is stated that several changes are contemplated at the Merrimack print works. Rumor has it that the place now known as the "dining" room and Supt. Hart's office will be made into one large room where the plush manufactured by the company will be cut.

Then a new office will be provided for Supt. Hart.

Chief Engineer Lewis has severed his connection with the company as the result of a misunderstanding with those in authority, and a Mr. Stevens, formerly a marine engineer, has taken his place.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

Business Rushing, Low Water and Other Items.

The foundry is rushing with orders at present and during the past week the machine shop part has been working overtime to fill orders and they may continue working overtime until the big rush is over. Foreman Scribner of the machine shop has a large gang of men employed and the output of work daily is large.

Wool sorting business is not very brisk in George C. Moore's mill at present as the wool sorters have to take every second week at work while the scouring department has been closed three days on account of low water. A large gang of the scouring department have been working at West Chelmsford fixing the dam near the old file shop, while the rest are working on the foundation of his new storehouse close by the mill.

Large shipments of ice are sent daily to Boston from the Boston Ice company's houses at Leach's pond.

Silver & Gay's machine shop still continues running on short time. Business has been dull for about a year.

The Clover base ball club of this village will play the Elms on the South common this afternoon and a good game is expected.

A DEPRAVED YOUNG MAN

Steals, Drinks and Threatens to End His Existence.

Not long ago, a destitute young man giving his name as Dodge, applied at the Y. M. C. A. rooms for assistance, which was given him. He had not been there long when he was suspected of stealing and was ordered out. Then he got work as an agent for Guy W. Hutchins, the rubber stamp dealer of Gorham street, who provided him with the necessary kit. He worked well for a few days, but finally started drinking and neglected his work.

Yesterday Mr. Hutchins received a letter purporting to come from his new employe, stating that he had taken to drinking and that ere the letter would have been received, the writer would be in eternity. The letter was taken to the police station, but the police could not find him dead or alive. It is quite likely, however, that Dodge is still on earth.

Prices Reduced.

Reduced prices to close season's stock at Lewis Alexander's, tailor, 65 Central street.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 88 Merrimack street.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 87 MERK ST.

Continued from Page 1.

in a morning paper had some foundation. He probably had not read Mr. Harrington's statement in the afternoon papers that the congressional nomination this year belongs to Hon. George W. Fifield.

Mr. Challoux spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: We meet this evening not simply to ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic convention, but also for the purpose of preparing ourselves to analyze and discuss intelligently the great issue of the coming campaign—namely the currency question—

Heretofore, friends of silver in this community have been considered as visionaries if not as cranks. The people through the newspapers have been told indirectly that finance is too intricate for them to comprehend.

Now the people have awakened—democracy has spoken through its platform in the national convention. The prayers, the entreaties of a great suffering people have been heard, and as usual, the party nearest to the people, the Democratic party, is the one that responds and will champion the cause of a down-trodden people.

Allow me to state briefly how from a gold standard believer I have abandoned that belief and am now a warm advocate of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was, I believe, some three years ago, while reading a political speech delivered in Maine, by Hon. Thomas Reed, the ex-candidate for the republican presidential nomination, that I read a paragraph which created a great impression upon my mind. I cannot give you the exact language used by the Hon. Speaker, but in substance he said: "That the distress of the western and southern farmers could not be ignored forever—that some relief would have to be provided against the competition they had to meet from the farmers of the silver using countries."

This is the root of the question. The national government being nothing less nor more than a paternal government, a government by the people and for the people, it follows that it is within its province to enact legislation for the benefit of the whole people, and not for a small minority as it did in 1873, when it demonetized silver. What has been the result of this demonetization of silver? It has substantially ruined our great agricultural population, and will, before many years, complete the ruin of most of our manufacturing industries, thereby in turn, ruining the working people of the manufacturing cities.

This political controversy is not really, as it appears, one between mill owners and employes, for many of the most brilliant, capable, wealthy and self-made manufacturers would, today, range themselves on the side of silver, if they dared to have the courage of their convictions.

But it is a fight between Wall street largely controlled by foreign bankers and the great masses of the laboring people.

Kansas farmers are reported as selling wheat at 35 cents a bushel, corn from 14 to 15 cents a bushel, oats 12 cents a bushel, amounts which barely cover the cost of gathering and transporting to the railroad stations.

Is it not clear to you that these prices leave nothing to the farmers with which to buy our manufactured products?

International bimetallism is advocated by many, but under the present conditions it is an absolute impossibility. France is willing to enter into an international agreement to support bimetallism if Germany will also agree; Germany answers she is willing if England will consent, but England gives an emphatic no. Why should England enter into such an agreement? Is she not under the present conditions more prosperous than she has ever been? England is the mistress of the world in finance.

She knows what is for her best interest and she is too long headed to jeopardize her own prosperity. England is the greatest commercial nation of the world. Her interests are diametrically opposed to ours, for we are her greatest competitor; consequently we should not adhere to a policy which her statesmen desire us to pursue. She has colonies nearly all over the world, and she supports and nurses her commerce with British guns.

Let us see how England conducts her internal affairs. The Queen of England is the Empress of India, a country with 200,000,000 inhabitants. India is the agricultural district of the Queen's empire; it occupies relatively to the government the same position that our agricultural western and southern states occupy to our own national government.

England being the money center, as the eastern states are here, if has gold standard for England and silver for India. The silver currency in India keeps her agricultural population prosperous and happy; it serves also another purpose; it enables England to buy her breadstuffs at half price, for since silver has been demonetized gold has increased in value degree by degree, and farm products in America have gone down in price, gradually following downwards as gold appreciated upwards in value. The price of farm products in the silver standard countries has remained practically the same as it was before we demonetized silver. How have the silver using countries been affected, generally, by the advance in the price of gold? It has stimulated their home manufacturing industries—innumerable cotton and other factories have been built, and are operated at great profits in India, Japan, Mexico and other silver using countries.

But for these new factories, I venture to say that all our mills in New England would be very busy.

Ten years more of this gold standard policy and I prophesy that the profitable business of American manufacturers with the silver nation will be completely ruined.

Free trade and gold standard belong in the same category. Free silver and protection cannot be divorced one from the other. By the appreciation in the price of gold, the silver using countries have secured a protection of one hundred per cent. against our manufactured products. Free silver would have similar effect with us. In the case silver failed to appreciate in value, under free silver basis, then we would have an additional protection of one hundred per cent. which would practically prohibit the importation of foreign goods to this country.

The importation of hundreds of millions of foreign made goods, coupled with the reduced buying power of the farming class, are the two sole elements that are entirely responsible for the present unparalleled business depression in America.

How have the silver standard nations fared of late years. Let me quote the "Boston Herald" a gold standard paper.

It admits the fact as to the stimulative effect of the silver currency, and also the fact that in India to purchase the ordinary supplies, an ounce of silver in the form of coin will go nearly as far in the form of compensation as it would when the same ounce was worth as bullion, nearly twice as much as it is at the present time—and this under conditions in one form or another of nearly free coinage.

The "Herald" also acknowledges that the silver currency has led to an increased exportation of wheat from India to England, and may later on tend to give to the Japanese an opportunity to sell their manufactured wares in the markets of Europe and America.

Again I read also in the financial column of the "Boston Herald" in relation to the financial prosperity of Mexico, the following:

"The Bank of London and Mexico, in the city of Mexico, will increase its capital to $10,000,000 in order to provide funds for its growing business. It has just paid 14 per cent. dividend.

"The Deutsche bank of Berlin, Germany, has decided to open a branch in Mexico with ample capital on the first day of July, 1896. There is great interest aroused in financial circles by this attempt of the greatest bank of central Europe to secure business in Mexico, and the fact that it will open a branch is taken to indicate confidence in the financial solvency of Mexico.

"(Do not forget that Mexico is a free silver country.) Bankers in Mexico report everybody well supplied with funds and business highly satisfactory."

Now, fellow citizens, what do you think of that scare, spread broadcast by the gold people that foreign money will at once be withdrawn from America if we adopt free silver? Is it logical? Is it reasonable? Certainly not.

In conclusion, let us compare our own financial condition under a gold standard.

Two hundred sixty-four millions of dollars have been borrowed by the government within two years, to keep itself from going into bankruptcy. General business of the country as measured by the bank clearings of the principal cities is less, presently, from 25 to 30 per cent. than it was two years ago, and you have not forgotten how hard business was then.

It is my sincere opinion that the present general business condition of the country is next to despair. Radical measures must be resorted to. It is possible that free coinage may bring on the business failure of many innocent holders of inflated securities. That is deplorable, but it is necessity. The case resembles much that of a mutilated limb which has to be amputated in order to save the life of the unfortunate person who has been injured.

Before closing my remarks, let me read to you a letter sent our last Tuesday, by paid attorneys of foreign bankers in New York. It is self explanatory:

Blumenstoel & Hirsch, Counsellors at Law.

New York, July 21, 1896.

Gentlemen:—In view of the political platform adopted by the Chicago convention, and to guard against any and every emergency, we would suggest and advise that in all future contracts you enter into for the sale and manufacture of goods, a provision should be made that the same are payable only in gold coin of the present standard, weight and value.

Such a paragraph should be inserted upon every invoice or bill sent out, as well as contained in every letter accepting an order for goods. This provision could be literally enforced in case silver should be made a legal tender.

A similar clause should also be inserted in other contracts for the payment of money, such as notes, leases, bonds, mortgages, etc.

The present uncertainty in the political outlook justifies this precaution, and we therefore take the liberty of making these suggestions. (Signed) Yours truly,

BLUMENSTEEL & HIRSCH.

Is it not self evident that it is high time for the people to rebel against the dictation of these foreign bankers?

It is an attempt from Wall street gold bugs to ensnare into their meshes all the retail merchants of the land, by forcing them to agree to pay in gold, to the wholesalers, their notes and merchandise account.

It is on a par with their cowardly work in compelling Mr. St. John, earning a salary of $18,000,000 a year, as president of a N. Y. bank, to resign his position because he would go to Chicago to advocate the cause of free silver.

This is infamous!

Now, fellow citizens, I know you will do your duty this fall, you will spread the doctrine of free silver, for that is the watch word of the campaign, and next November we shall elect the champions of the people, Bryan and Sewall.

Hon. George Fred Williams.

The chairman presented Mr. Williams as the most popular democrat in Massachusetts, the game cock of the democracy and the next standard bearer for governor. He was received with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Williams said: "Mr. Chairman, fellow-citizens and ladies. You are gathered here tonight, to ratify the nomination of a candidate for the president, whom, when you know him you will not only respect but love. (Applause.) A man of the people; a people's man.

"When I went to Chicago, I made up my mind to one thing and that was that the man chosen by that convention must be a man of heart and soul. (Applause.) And such a man was nominated by that convention so full of heart and soul that it responded to his words of spirit and fire; a man of the people getting response from the people, a man whose whole soul will be in sympathy with the plain people of this country, a gentleman made by nature and not by a dancing master. (Applause.)

"Nothing that has occurred since that Faneuil hall meeting has given me greater encouragement, than the action of the young men of this city, Wednesday evening. It is a movement that comes out of the hearts and affections of these young men entering into it not for political purposes. And I am impressed by the fact that these young men represent the temperance organizations of your city. It is but additional evidence that down underneath this great movement are the great moral forces that dominate our civilization.

"In the whole course of my experience I have never before received as many letters of congratulation and encouragement from clergymen as I have in the past two weeks.

"I was also informed two weeks ago that a similiar organization has been started in Lynn without a single politician in it, an organization of young shoemakers who are bound to have their rights.

"These are the evidences that this movement comes out of the heart of the people, and I confess it is the only kind of movement that I am fit to lead, and the only kind I want to lead. I never could be a good politician and I don't want to be. In public life I always want to see the the right and defend it; to see the wrong and attack it. (Applause.) I feel conscious that I am engaged in a cause that has the good of humanity at the bottom of it.

"It will hardly be possible during the first few meetings of the campaign to go very deeply and scientifically into the questions which we must ultimately discuss deliberately and with care. But each night something must be said of the great issue which we call the currency question.

"I want to read you one or two extracts showing the state of mind of our opponents:

A Boston paper, the Transcript, a few nights ago referring to my arguments upon this question at Lawrence, used this language: "His argument is a piece of effrontery which places him beyond the field of argument. Repudiation and rascality, deliberate and depraved beyond the lowest demagogism ever reached before in our politics, are the only terms possible to use to fitly characterize such a program." (Laughter and applause.)

A bolting democratic paper in Chicago, the leading democratic paper there, after the convention used these words: "The Chicago convention has voiced the ignorance and the immorality, the covetousness and the dishonesty of the least enlightened elements of our population."

And I find these papers entirely in accord with their distinguished conductor, the London Times (hisses), which took occasion to remark on the 9th of July as follows: "One of the historic American parties has been fairly captured by men who glory in dishonest aims and avow their desire to repudiate national and private debts." (Derisive laughter.)

"Now what does this all mean? What have I done? (Voice, "You served the people!" Tremendous applause.) I needn't answer it for my friend has answered it. They see that upon the crest of this great wave the people are to ride to their rights. They who think they were made masters of the masses, fear that the laborer and the farmer will ride into their legislative rights that they would keep from them. The hand of the heaven born ruler is being shaken from the neck of the people.

And that is the case we advocate. What is the answer that is given us. Where are the answers? I do not know today what hope is held out by a single republican statesman who deals with this question.

I admit what is asserted, that this country is in a state of industrial misery. Having passed through a panic in 1893 under their system, with the promise that upon the repeal of the Sherman act prosperity would be restored, we still find ourselves going down hill farther and farther and swifter.

Gold is leaving faster than ever before until a panic threatens us. What is the remedy they offer? Have you heard any? I heard some gentlemen respond as they were loyally bound to respond to a word in favor of the republicans tonight. Have you gentlemen heard the remedy that the continuance of the present system is going to us. Now, I am not arguing this question except in the interest of the people of our commonwealth. (Applause.)

I have at heart the interest of every mill in this city and of every tradesman on your streets. I want them to prosper, and I am in this cause believing that I can show them the way. But I do beg to state that those who propose to maintain the existing system and its continuance have the burden of proof on them to show how they are to rescue this country from the impending disaster. (Applause.)

But we will not be cowed or discouraged by such abuse. God will not allow his works to be made manifest by cowards. Leaving all the abusive epithets to our opponents, let us discuss our case fairly showing reason for the faith which we possess.

Now what is it in this monetary issue that excites them so? It certainly is not their love for the existing monetary system; they have that on their hands and know not what to do with it.

The national banks of New York were closeted recently with brokers in conference to see what could be done to stop the outgoing of gold from this country.

The national banks agreed to furnish the treasury with gold which Heidelbach Ichelheimer, the gold broker agreed that they would stop drawing money out of the treasury until after the campaign is over.

Are they proud of a system under which the country needs to be propped up by Wall street brokers?

Do they wish to defend a system that needs to appeal to the Rothchild's to protect it?

They tell us that we cannot adopt a monetary system of our own, that we cannot ignore the monetary systems of other countries; that we are dependent upon London and Paris and Berlin for our monetary conditions, and that we must not move until they say the word. For half a century or more Europe has ruled the diplomacy of this country. European statesmen have been led to believe that by speaking the word of command in England, in France, in Germany, this country must conform; that its navy was small and its army feeble: that it was helpless as against the powers of Europe. (A voice, "Let them tackle us!") But it was only a few weeks ago that at last the voice of America was plainly heard and the whole of Europe paused in dismay and consternation.

England thought, forsooth, that she could pursue on this continent the policy which has been pursued in Africa and Asia, of invading territory and planting there the English flag, but one determined word, which was an American word, has made this continent from now on an American continent, that no foreign country dare invade. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

And now these men who have been crying so loud for Americanism—America for Americans and Americans for America—meet us in this campaign with a single answer—"the United States cannot do it alone." (A voice, "We will!")

Now, fellow citizens, I want you to appreciate fully this one fact, that upon the merits of the free coinage of gold and silver there is no practical dispute in the world today.

I can show you a list of the leading republicans of Massachusetts, including the two senators who now represent the state, arguing the cause of bimetallism, admitting that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was not only a national misfortune but a misfortune to the whole world, admitting that a single gold standard is injurious to business, admitting that that standard causes falling prices, and that falling prices year after year have finally brought us down almost if not quite to the point of ruin; admitting all we claim for the merits of our system; declaring it in the platform at St. Louis, as you will remember; declaring it in the platform of the state of New York when they went to Chicago to fight the free coinage of silver; all agreed that bimetallism is a world's necessity and giving only the single answer to us: "It can be done if the other great nations of the world will consent, but the United States cannot do it alone."

Now, that is all there is to this whole question, and if the merits of a double, a bimetallic standard are disputed by anyone you meet in this city, you may quote to him the words and arguments of the leading republicans in this commonwealth and the United States.

Now, then, here is the only question, the simple question, but it seems to me important, is it possible for the United States, by its legislation, to realize what every one admits to be a national and an international necessity, the restoration of silver in the coinage systems of the world? And that is a pretty narrow question on which to base such language as that used by the Boston Transcript.

It is, I say, a fair subject for difference of opinion. I do not deny that, but it is the only issue that there is before the people today.

International agreement is the answer we have from our republican opponents, namely that the great nations of Europe shall join us and legislate at the same time in the same direction. Well, to show you that it is not so preposterous an idea that this government should undertake it alone, let me quote to you the words of Lord Liddersdale, who was a former governor of the bank of England, one of the best posted men in financial matters known in the world, as to the results of such legislation in this country.

At a banquet held at the Mansion house in London, he spoke as follows: "If the American people had the courage of conviction and adopted the double standard of gold and silver, no matter what the ratio, they would inside of a year command the trade of the east, India, the Straits, China and Japan." (Tremendous applause.) "Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard, she would inside of 18 months cease to be a commercial factor in the markets of the world. (Great applause.)

That bears out what our distinguished friend has already so ably pointed out to you, that this question not only involves our international industries but opens up the market of the world to you toilers here in the city of Lowell in competition with the whole world under a righteous monetary system. Now listen to the words of the monetary commission of 1885, the greatest authority on exchanges known to the world, perhaps. Mr. Hux Gibbs, now Lord Alderman, said that "America could with open mint maintain the parity between the metals without help from any other nation." (Applause.

The great father of bimetallism, the man who has done more in this cause than any other man in the world, Cernuschi, said only a short time ago that "If America understood her interests she would at once adopt the free coinage of silver."

Only about four weeks ago the leader of the bimetallic cause in France, Mr. Meline, at a banquet in Paris, declared that "bimetallism would come of itself upon the conversion of England," and he added I think at the same dinner, "that the general concensus of opinion among the scientific students on this subject in Europe was so marked that it was evident that for the success of the movement nothing was now necessary but an electric spark," and Mr. Morton Frewen, another distinguished authority and a bimetallist said, "It is possible that that spark may be kindled at Chicago by the adoption of a free silver platform." (Loud applause.)

Waiting for England! Let England follow the United States. (Tremendous applause.) She stands there blocking all the efforts of distinguished statesmen in Europe to relieve humanity from the curse of the single gold standard. She stands there with her open hands receiving the outpouring of our U. S. treasury at the rate of $10,000,000 a month in gold. Wait no longer. (Great applause.) We will be the leaders of the cause. We will furnish the electric spark that will not only bring relief to the farmers of the west and the toilers of this commonwealth of yours, but will bring more wealth and happiness to the whole continent of Europe as well. (Loud applause.)

What kind of a system is it? Let me read to you what Sec. Carlisle said of it, the democratic secretary of the treasury, as loyal a friend of the gold standard as there is in the country. He says, "It would be difficult, if not impossible to devise a more inconvenient, expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal tender notes by the government."

Joseph H. Walker of our state referred to this same system of redemption as a monstrous burlesque, and throughout his speeches refers to banking currency of this country as a freak currency. And yet that is the system they maintain, a system of constant and continuous reduction of the redemption money of this country which has caused prices to fall from year to year, without ceasing to the present time.

Even the Springfield Republican a day or two ago remarked that the gold dollar was not an honest dollar, that no dollar which appreciated in value from year to year could be an honest dollar. (Applause.)

But let me read to you the fervent words of another great champion of the people, who felt in his heart the true inwardness of an appreciating money standard, Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause.) "It," he says, "a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracts the money value before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a nation can commit against a people." (Renewed applause.)

And that is the system which we attack.

What occasion, with such an issue and such authorities behind it, for words of abuse such as I have quoted to you tonight? But there is not alone the monetary system involved. I cannot recite the platform of the democracy, which we are here tonight to ratify, but I mean to say for myself, publicly, that there is not a single plank in that platform which in my judgment is not aimed at an evil that ought to be cured. (Loud applause.)

I am not satisfied with the action of the supreme court of the United States upon the income tax. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.) I am not satisfied with the usurpation of power by our federal courts in the use of the injunction, and with respect to all the other planks in that platform it is safe to say that they are matters for fair and honest deliberation and argument. There is nothing anarchistic in a single line. There is nothing communistic, there is nothing even socialistic in it, though there might be many socialistic things in it of which good men might approve. (Loud applause.) And yet Mr. Whitney, who went to Chicago to save the country from this disaster, this morning appears in the public prints consoling himself that notwithstanding his defeat he was able, with his associates to show so plainly that it could not be misunderstood the undemocratic and revolutionary spirit which dominated the movement.

Undemocratic and revolutionary! Let him specify before he uses such terms respecting his former associates. (Applause.) He weeps this morning over the cool reception he is accorded by the republican party. (Laughter.) He is grieved and pained that the arms of the republican party were not open to him and his associates in order that together and bond-in-hand they might go on to an attack upon these revolutionists.

Well, I say for one, that I am sorry the republican party did not take Mr. Whitney to its bosom for all time. (Laughter and applause.) I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of any man, but I have my own opinion of the honorable obligations that exist between man and man. (Applause.)

Four years ago Mr. William C. Whitney went to Chicago to a democratic convention. He went there to meet what was supposed to be then a majority of the democratic party in favor of the free coinage of silver, and he went with a smile of friendship and gave them the hand of confidence.

He met the democracy of the south and west with an appeal to them as democrats not to insist upon their policy because it would wreck the democracy of the east. What response was given? Those same men whom he now, to his dishonor be it said, brands as revolutionists, were such staunch, loyal, patriotic democrats that they gave up their policy at his request and indorsed a gold standard candidate for the presidency.

It ill befits him who met these honest citizens as honorable men then and caused them to yield to his solicitation, now that his designs have been thwarted and he has lost his power of leadership in the party, to turn upon them and brand them as undemocratic and revolutionary. (Loud applause.)

He is another heaven born ruler of men who has got down to his American level. (Renewed applause.)

It is again the cause of the people we are fighting for. It is again the cause of the masses. It is again a cause of liberty that we are fighting, entering upon a campaign with almost the same enthusiasm that characterized the early days of the civil war.

Zest and fire are in this movement. Kindle it, fellow men, here in Lowell, and everywhere that the fire of this American will may sweep from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even burn the mischievous fingers of the bankers of Lombard street. (Wild and prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Bryan and Sewall and George Fred Williams.

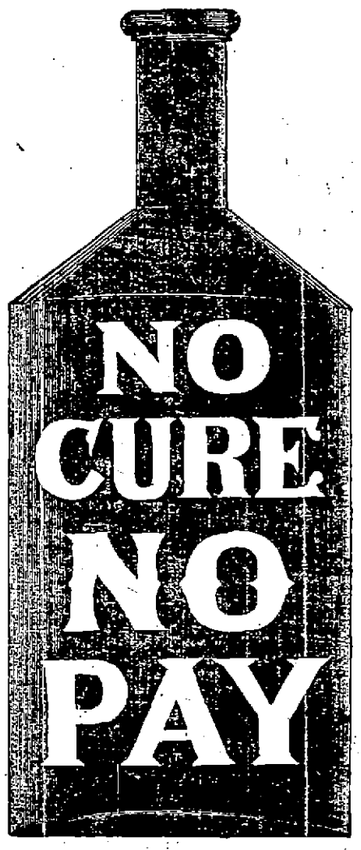
Candidate Bryan In Lowell.

It is said that when candidate Bryan goes to Maine to visit vice-presidential candidate Sewall, he will pass through this city.

When you buy Sarsaparilla Ask for the best and you'll Get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get The Best.



DOUBLED UP IN A SECOND



Nature will retaliate, and if you get doubled up with Cramps, Colic, or Internal Pains, you will cry for relief. Then is the the time to put our Diarrhoea Syrup to the test, and if your pains are not relieved and you are not cured in a short time we will refund you the price you paid for it.

It is the only true, tried remedy before the public that has stood the test for a quarter of a century, that has proved in every instance, when taken in time, to be the only sure, safe and speedy cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint and all internal pains.

Ask for Dows' Diarrhoea and Cholera Syrup. For sale by all reliable Druggists everywhere. Prepared by

A. W. DOWS & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

PAPER NAPKINS DRESSMAKERS' DRAFTING AND White Table Paper A. L. Kittredge & Co., 308 CENTRAL STREET.

G. C. TAYLOR & CO.

Successors to Cook, Taylor & Co., 98-100 Merrimack St.

SPECIAL Markdown AND Clearance Sale

COMMENCING FRIDAY MORNING.

Before stock-taking we have marked down our entire stock of

Dry and Fancy Goods

Our entire stock sold at less than 50c. on the $1. Sale commences Friday morning.

Read a Few of Our Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, only 25c., down from 75c and $1.00.

50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, warranted 10c. a pair, were 20c., all sizes.

Ladies' Separate Skirts. The best assortment in America. Lowest bottom prices. A good skirt for $1.92, worth $4.

Black Silk Crepons, 15 pieces of the best goods at about fifty cents on the dollar.

10 pieces black Henrietta, 48 inches wide, 47c. silk finished, worth $1.

25 pairs fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.98, sold everywhere for $5.00.

10 pieces black Satin Rhadame, 59c, worth 92c., for this sale only.

Ladies' Wrappers and Muslin Suits almost given away.

Rich and poor alike suffer the tortures that come with that terrible plague, itching piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 46. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

BRYAN NOMINATED

By the Populists at St. Louis This Morning.

St. Louis, July 25.—W. J. Bryan was nominated this morning by the Populists for president.

DEATHS.

GOGUT—Peter Gogut, a man of Polish nationality, had an attack of heart failure Thursday night which resulted fatally. It was at first believed that he might recover with proper attendance and he was removed to the corporation hospital. All efforts to resuscitate him failed. His parents are Michael and Catherine Gogut, living in the old country.

HAYWARD—Phelps Hayward, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hayward, died in Keene, N. H., Sunday, aged 10 months and 20 days. Mrs. Hayward was formerly Miss Ina Phelps, daughter of Mr. W. P. Phelps, the artist, of this city.

MAXWELL—Rose A. Maxwell, an old and highly respected resident of this city died this morning at her home, 124 Bartlett street. She was the wife of John Maxwell. She leaves five daughters, Misses B. J., Nellie A., Mary J., Fannie and Mrs. R. A. Kelly, and two sons, Thomas J., and John F. Maxwell.

THOMPSON—George B. Thompson, child of Harry and Rose Thompson, died last evening at their home, 184 Church street. Funeral tomorrow afternoon.

FUNERALS.

BOISVERT—The funeral of Oscar Boisvert occurred yesterday morning from St. Jean Baptiste church. Rev. Fr. Marion, O. M. I., celebrated a high mass of requiem. The pall bearers were Messrs. George Weed, Joseph Boisvert, Napoleon Pinard and Cyrille Fortier. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Munn Andrews left today for Poland Springs.

Miss Jennie L. Mudge has gone to her home in Williamsport, Pa.

Hon. George A. Marden is spending his vacation in Mt. Vernon, N. H.

Delle Georgie Duberger has gone to Canada to spend her vacation.

Miss Hattie A. Dodge of Pine Hill street has gone to Milford, N. H.

Mrs. Henry W. Barnes and children have returned from North Scituate.

Miss Lea Brunelle of this city is visiting Miss E. Bourque of Biddeford, Me.

Miss Cordelia Thibodeau of Central Falls is the guest of Mr. Napoleon Phaneuf.

"Mat" Dowling of the Mail will leave for Juniper, Monday, on his vacation.

Capt. Lorenzo A. Folsom of Appleton street, is at the Sunset Hill house, Campton Village, N. H.

Miss Lulu Norton of Boston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Norton of Ames street.

Emil Borjes will leave Monday for Block Island, R. I., where he will play in an orchestra during the summer.

Rev. Bro. Alexius, provincial of the Xaverian Brothers, was in this city yesterday. With Bro. Clement today he is visiting the Xaverian Brothers in Worcester.

Mrs. Willis Farrington and family have gone to Chester, Nova Scotia. Mr. Farrington and Mr. Derby Farrington will join them later after a stay in Newcastle of a few days at the tennis tournament.

Mr. Henry Cummings, East Pine street left for London today on a visit to his relatives after an absence of 27 years. He expects a very pleasant time and will no doubt derive great benefit from his trip.

Workjon the Boynton street sewer was commenced yesterday morning.

The London street sewer which started a few days ago will be about 500 feet long. The sewer machine is being used in the work.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 26 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS

203 Central Street.

TO LET—Cottage of seven rooms and large pantry. 13 Newhall street. Inquire at 1 Newhall street.

A ROUSING SILVER RALLY

Work of the Chicago Convention Enthusiastically Ratified.



Huntington Hall Packed to the Doors Last Evening—Able Addresses by Hon. George Fred Williams, Frank J. Simonds, John H. Harrington and J. L. Chalifoux — Great Enthusiasm Shown in the Cause of Free Silver and Success of Bryan and Sewall.

The campaign in this city opened auspiciously last evening despite the rain with a magnificent ratification meeting at Huntington hall. One might expect that on such a night the toilers weary with their day's labor, and the business men who love comfort outside business hours would all remain at home in the bosom of their families rather than risk the drenching on their way to the hall, but to the hall they went and they listened to the speakers until Mr. Williams uttered the last word of his address.

The hall was crowded and so remained until the speaking closed at 10 o'clock.

Hon. George Fred Williams was escorted from the American house at 7.45 by Mirault's band which played rousing airs en route to the hall and after its arrival there. While the carriages bearing the speakers moved along the streets red fire was profusely burned and a multitude followed to the hall.

On the platform were: Hon. George F. Williams, J. L. Chalifoux, Frank J. Simonds, John H. Harrington, James F. Owens, Hon. John Welch, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, Jere T. O'Sullivan, Gardner W. Pearson, Hon. John H. Morrison, William A. Reade, John F. Murphy, John G. Gordon, John J. Burns, John A. Gately, Michael Coffey, Lewis W. Weeks, Philip Illsley, Oliver A. Libbey, Joseph A. Green, Hugh C. McOsker, Councilmen J. Miskella, Charles Thornton, and John P. O'Hare, Rep. John J. O'Connor, Daniel O'Brien, Michael J. Garvey, Patrick Madden, Hugh Farley and Thomas J. Mulligan of the school board, James Smith, Thomas F. Maguire, John B. Swift, B. D. O'Connell, Esq., Henry Hamor, James Kane, Charles McIntire, Esq., Prentiss Webster, Esq., Edward Gallagher, Joseph Clark, Daniel J. Donohue, Esq., Dennis Murphy.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson called to order and in a few words introduced Frank J. Simonds as chairman of the evening. In opening he made a lengthy speech touching upon most of the issues involved in this campaign and embraced in the platforms of the two great parties. He said in part:

Mr. Simond's Speech.

The democratic national convention which met in Chicago on the 7th day of July, 1896, nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice president. It adopted a platform which reaffirms the allegiance of the democratic party to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal right, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

In a nutshell, the democratic platform declares against proscription and for liberty of conscience in matters of religion; it declares against the present currency system which encourages and necessitates constant borrowing to maintain public and private credit, and for a system that will enable the people to earn a surplus wherewith to meet their interest charges and redeem their financial obligations; it holds that the people's government should coin and control the issue of the people's money; it is against a tariff for the especial benefit of trusts and monopolies, and for a tariff for revenue that protects all interests and all sections alike; it is against unnecessary disturbance of business conditions by reckless tariff tinkering, and in favor of an income tax, to the end that wealth may bear its just share of the cost of the government which protects it; it is against trusts, combines and syndicates which rob the people, and for a free field and fair play for every honest and legitimate enterprise; it is against the importation of foreign labor to compete with American labor in its home market, and for a financial and industrial system that will open the great markets of the south and west to the products of the mills and workshops of the north and east; it is against the prodigate waste of public money wrung from the people by excessive taxation, and for honest and economical administration; it is against the arbitrary interference of federal authorities in local affairs, and for the preservation of the sacred right of trial by jury; it demands that the Pacific railroads shall pay their just debts to the people of the United States, it favors liberal pensions to Union soldiers and their dependents; it advocates home rule; it hopes that Cuba will be free; it is against life tenure in the public service, and for the abolition of useless offices; it is for an honest system of internal improvements; and it is against a third term!

Not as anarchists or nihilists, nor as any other kind of ists, but as self-respecting and law-abiding citizens of the republic, we meet tonight to consider the work of the Chicago convention.

But while we have no disposition to indulge in abuse of our "erring brethren," we have a right to insist that no man who is not heart and soul in favor of the democratic ticket should remain a member of the regular organization of the democratic party. Officers and members of the democratic committees who cannot or will not support Bryan and Sewall must resign—their places must be filled by loyal democrats.

Three declarations in our platform I have heard given as reasons why democrats may absolve themselves from their duty to support the party standard bearers regularly and fairly nominated, namely:

First—The declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Second—The declaration in favor of an income tax.

Third—The declaration against the interference of federal authorities in local affairs.

We hold that the present currency system is cumbersome and illogical that it enriches the few and impoverishes the many, and is particularly iniquitous in that it adds constantly to the burden of public indebtedness in a time of profound peace. We believe that in bimetalism we would have an honest and stable monetary system which would be beneficial to all and burdensome to none.

He spoke at some length upon bimetallism, taxation of income, and the arbitrary interference of federal authorities in state affairs, showing the wisdom of democratic policy in each case. In conclusion he denied that there is anything in the declarations of the party platform to justify desertion by democrats, but counselled argument rather than abuse in contending for the principles and the policy that we believe to be for the best interests of the country.

During his speech Mr. Simonds was freely applauded especially when in reply to a voice he emphasized the inviolable right of every people to home rule.

In closing he put the question whether the meeting ratified the nominations and the platform of the Chicago convention and the motion was carried with a whoop of applause only a few voices, presumably of republicans, being heard in the negative.

John H. Harrington.

Mr. Simonds next introduced John H. Harrington of the Sun in complimentary terms, stating that he was the man who during the dead lock ran the city for seven months without a cent of money.

Mr. Harrington in opening declared that the first purpose of the meeting had been fulfilled. The Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall had been endorsed by the democrats of Lowell, who were still true to the party of the people. He believed the enormous attendance was also largely due to the presence of the most popular democrat in Massachusetts, the next standard bearer of the Bay State democracy, Hon. George Fred Williams.

He then proceeded to discuss the currency question which he said was the greatest issue presented to the people since the war of the rebellion. The republicans, said Mr. Harrington, will try to make you believe that the tariff is the leading issue; that our present distress is due to a bad tariff law and they will go on and promise you a new McKinley bill with duties so high and sky-scraping that they will knock the hinges off the gates of paradise and let you all in.

They will agree to make every mill yard in Lowell a little garden of Eden if you only vote the republican ticket and let the money question alone.

We are suffering not from tariff tinkering but from currency tinkering. We are suffering because the constitutional standard of our monetary system has been changed, and the free coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 has been stopped.

We want no new or revolutionary laws, but a return to the good old standard under which the country grew and prospered when we knew of no such financial vampires as the Morgan-Rothschilds syndicate or the modern gold bug.

Suppose the government should suddenly change the standard of weights and measures, can you not see what confusion it would create throughout the commercial world? And yet that is substantially what they have done with the money standard. They have changed it, not in the interest of the poor man, but in the interest of the money lenders and the gold men who were on the right end and making a handsome profit at the expense of the people. That change of the standard was a crime that would lie avenged by the people at the polls.

The only objection our opponents have against our candidate is, that he is too young, but the constitution says he is old enough. Perhaps they would like to change this constitutional standard before election day. Mr. Bryan, no doubt would have been born earlier if he could and he will grow old as fast as he can to please them, but when he takes up his triumphant march to the White House, they will cease to scoff at his youth, and perhaps realize the truth of those memorable words from Richelieu "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail.

J. L. Chalifoux.

Mr. J. L. Chalifoux was the next speaker and he was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Chalifoux in opening paid a compliment to the previous speaker, but was evidently laboring under the impression that the congressional rumors printed

Continued on Page 4.



WHY OF COURSE

You can wear bicycle shoes even if you don't ride the wheel—but DON'T ride the wheel without bicycle shoes—they are not expensive and they are very comfortable.

We have them all sizes, for women, for boys and for men.

Like the bicycles they are now down to a fine fit, light in weight, light in color and light in price. Men's elk sole lace bicycle shoes with elastic sides at $2, and boys creedmoor bicycle shoes at $1.25. Ladies' bicycle oxfords, black and chocolate, the ball bearing kind, a very natty shoe at $2. Ladies' canvass leggins, Tan, Blue, and Black at 40c. High cut bicycle boots in chocolate and black kid in stock, also make them to order.

We have of course a full line of good shoes for people who still continue to walk (there a few of us walkers left) and for these people we try to make walking as comfortable as possible—in ladies' summer oxfords almost every kind from $3 down to $2, both in Tan and Black are down to $3, and most of the $3 and $2.50 kind are down to $2, now is a good time to buy those Men's $6 Sont Skin Balmorals at $5.

O'SULLIVAN BROS

The Foot Fitters. Opposite City Hall.

CLEAR, COOL AND REFRESHING

Is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McPadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McPadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

LATEST

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

The Second Congregational church of Exeter, N. H., which was built in 1824 was sold today for $45.

Lightning entered Palter's college at Bowling Green, Ky., last night and the family of Vice President Stevenson felt the effects of it though they were not seriously injured.

President Cleveland will not be present at the reception to the Ancients in Boston, next Monday.

The second brigade, M. V. M. broke camp at South Framingham, today.

It is estimated that fifty persons were drowned by the flood at Denver, Col. last night.

A shirt factory in which thirty girls were employed, was burned today at Wakefield.

WOMAN WAS HONEST

And Paid the Debts and Delinquencies of Her Husband.

Mrs. Harry R. Clark, the young wife of the swindler who was sentenced by Judge Pickman, Thursday, is an honest little woman.

Before leaving this city for Derry, N. H. yesterday, she settled with all the people whom her husband had defrauded. When she heard that he had swindled people in Boston she was in deep despair.

"How shall I ever be able to pay all those debts?" she cried. When told that she was not expected to pay them she was not calmed in the least. She was unaware of his business.

She said he used to go to Boston quite frequently, and it never occurred to her that he was going there for the purpose of violating the law. She also fears that this trouble will injure her reputation as an actress.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Dear Sir—I noticed in an afternoon paper an interview with Mr. Pearson, chairman of the democratic city committee, which purports that he said certain things, which, if true, show that he is not pursuing the best policy for the success of the democratic candidates.

It seems to me, as it does to the people generally, that that there cannot be too many democratic clubs or silver leagues or other political working organizations. There cannot be too many missionaries in this campaign, and there ought to be a silver league by which both democrats and republicans may be members, in each ward in the city, and a general silver league covering the whole city.

This ought to be the case, not only in Lowell, but in every city and town in the union, because this is the people's campaign, and from the division and destruction of both parties it cannot be called a peculiarly democratic campaign.

It seems to me and to everybody that I have heard talk about the matter, and a great many have talked about it, that any other policy would be shortsighted and unwise, and, therefore, Mr. Pearson and the democratic city committee ought to welcome, aid and foster all organizations, by whatever name called, whose object is to foster the interests of Bryan and Sewall. A democrat for forty years.

MICHAEL FLYNN.

Police Court—Pickman, J.

Margaret White was the only drunk sentenced. She received eight months in jail.

Thomas Grady was fined $8 for drunkenness and assault and battery upon Michael J. Doyle.

Thomas Kenny got four months in jail for larceny of a pair of shoes from the store of Joseph O'Lapage.

In the second session of the police court this morning before Lawyer Crowley as auditor a hearing upon an administrator's account was held. James McManus being the administrator of his deceased wife's will. Lawyer Fay appeared for the administrator and Lawyer O'Connell for the legatees. When the latter cross-examined the former there were several lively tilts, during which Mr. McManus could not control his feeling against Lawyer O'Connell until threatened with ejection from the building. The hearing will be concluded next Thursday.

Lawton Guards Organize.

At a meeting of the Lawton Guards, last night in the republican headquarters about 50 applications for membership were received. It was decided to limit the membership to the drum corp to 17. Fred D. Woodbury was elected drum sergeant, John A. Lynn, drum corporal, and Edward Broncher, drum major.

Red Men Will Direct Funeral.

Undertaker Molloy intended to bury the remains of Patrick Egleton yesterday afternoon but just before the time for the funeral, it was learned that Egleton was a member of Passaconway tribe of Red Men, and so the funeral was postponed till tomorrow afternoon. The Red Men will have charge of it.

Once Lived In Lowell.

London, July 24.—At the sitting of the Wesleyan conference at Liverpool yesterday, Rev. John Pickels, pastor of a church in Boston, was introduced to the conference.

Rev. Mr. Pickels formerly resided in Lowell.

Word From Chief Hosmer.

This noon Acting Chief Norton received a telegram from Chief Hosmer stating that he had landed in New York this morning and had taken the 11 o'clock train for Boston. He will arrive in this city at 8.10 this evening.

L. M. S. Help Out.

This noon about 60 employes of the Lowell Machine shop were sent out because of lack of orders.

Ingrain Weavers Out.

The ingrain weavers of the Lowell Carpet company were notified last night that work would be suspended next week.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today:

Jerry Cossette 22 to Marie Rose Emma Bergeron 21.

Daniel Woods 25 to Emma L. Potts 25.

The base ball game between the Boston and the Lowell councils will not be played next Thursday as J. L. Chalifoux has Mountain Rock engaged for that day. The game will probably be played Aug. 11.

J. E. CONANT & CO.'S SALES

For the Week Ending August 1st—Sales Rain or Shine.

Wednesday

Absolutely. Positively. The highest bidders. No limit. No reserve. Two lots of land belonging to the Nesmith estate, situated at the corner of Willie and Wiggin streets, or between Rock and Dutton streets. Wednesday, July 29, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell 10,301 square feet of land, with a frontage of 99 feet on Willie street and 104 feet on Wiggin street. Right opposite the lots are two new and splendid tenements that are proving a great success as an investment. The land will be divided into two lots; One corner lot, one lot on Wiggin street. The premises will be offered by the square foot, and the highest bidder may take his choice of the lots with the privilege of taking both. Now for location: Almost at the head of Dutton street, close to the corner of Rock street, nearly opposite Cushing street. Its advantages :In a nest of manufacturing industries; a most unusual opportunity for a large tenement property; high, dry and sightly. To its owner and to the auctioneer it does not seem as if the purchasing and investing public as well as the conservative and cautious speculator in lands for improvement should find in this chance a very attractive opening. Sale rain or shine. Plan at office of the auctioneers.

JULIA D. N. IVY.

Thursday.

The best lot of land on the Meadowcroft estate. Corner lot! 7000 square feet! Moore and Crowley streets! Thursday July 30th, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon I shall sell to the highest bidder my building lot located just opposite the head of South Whipple street, or part of the famous garden of the late James Meadowcroft. It has a frontage of 72 feet on Moore street, 95 feet on Crowley street, is a very attractive and handsome lot; is sold only that the present owner has purchased other property and must realize on this. The sale will take place, rain or shine, and a plan of the premises can be seen at the office of the auctioneers. I know that real estate has sold at low prices this year: I also know that all kinds of real estate has been sold; I am also fully aware of an indisputable fact: The lot which I offer is one of the most choice and desirable parcels of real estate in its section of Lowell. Streets on two sides of it; a street opposite it; water, gas, sewerage and sidewalks a part of it; you can buy it on unusually easy terms.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

Friday.

Trustee's sale of the late Norah Conant. Residence, including large house, stable and 7000 square feet of land; also two elegant building lots. Wannalancit and West Bowers street. Friday, July 31st, promptly at five o'clock in the afternoon, and to the highest bidders I shall sell the desirable and excellently located estate divided into three lots, and nearly opposite the stone castle of the late John Bowers, the elegant residence of Dr. Robert E. Bell and the new Bartlett schoolhouse.

Lot 1. Large two and one half story house of two tenements with five rooms, a pantry and a shed on each floor; also two finished attics and room for two more; cellar with steam plant to heat the whole house and it's numbered 22 Bowers street. Stable for two horses and two carriages. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet; contains about 7000 square feet, and has an abundance of fruit trees. Here's a splendid place, primely situated in a fine neighborhood in one of the choice residential sections of Lowell.

Lot 2. About 7000 square feet of land adjoining Lot 1, and having a frontage of 55 feet on West Bowers street.

Lot 3. About 7000 square feet of land adjoining Lot 2. It has a frontage of 64 feet on West Bowers street and 116 feet on Wannalancit street. Lots 2 and 3 are remarkable building spots, are practically the highest land in their portion of the city, the view from them is a rare one. The Wilton mountains, the Merrimack River, the handsomest part of old Ward Four and much intervening countries lie out before you. Much more could be said of this truly first class property, and then many of its advantages not mentioned. It's one of those large pieces of realty that become divided into parcels and offered at public sale only by force of circumstances. You cannot realize its qualities or know its attractiveness for a home or a residence until you go upon the premises and see for yourself. The corner lot is just right and you would not alter or change it if you could. Sale rain or shine. Per order.

ESTHER T. CONANT, Trustee.

House open after 10 a. m. on day of sale. Plan of the premises at the office of the auctioneers.

Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Gardner, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for Sixty Five Dollars—Friday—It's just what you want.

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S

ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST.

Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

THE SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK

BRYAN ENDORSED

By the Populist Convention By Acclamation.

THE ACTION STUBBORNLY OPPOSED BY SOME.

Reconsideration Demanded By the Opposition.

St. Louis, July 25.—Great excitement prevailed in the Populist convention today over the nomination of Bryan and the announcement that he would not accept unless Sewall was nominated with him.

His friends were not abashed by this announcement and Senator Jones still favored his nomination.

At 9.30 the convention came to order. Chairman Allen announced that nominations were in order and soon General Weaver was on his feet nominating Bryan. His lengthy, eloquent and earnest speech concluded thus:

We cannot be mistaken concerning the real issue involved in the struggle at present. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one hand, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. The people are asked to choose between enforced idleness, destitution, debt, bankruptcy and despair on the one side, and an open door of opportunity under just laws and normal conditions on the other. The situation presents the mightiest civic question that ever convulsed a civilized nation. The conflict can neither be postponed nor avoided. In the name of the suffering people I affirm that this is no time for dissensions or party divisions. The supreme hour for action has arrived. If we would be victorious we must make common cause with the heroic men who dominated the Chicago convention. No other course is either prudent or desirable.

If you allow the present happy juncture to pass, all the heroic work of 20 years will be thrown to the winds. Our guiding hand will disappear in the momentous conflict just when it should be stretched forth to steady the ark of our covenant. We should prove to the world that we are devoid of capacity to grasp the opportunity and lacking in strength to grapple with prodigious emergencies. The people have a gallant champion in the field who is leading a revolt against the plutocracy of Christendom. The subsidized organs have openly proclaimed that he must be crucified by any means and at whatever cost. The confederate monopolies have lain aside their parties and their politics, and are marching in hot haste against him. Let us signal to him to hold the fort—that we are coming—and then hasten to his relief.

Gentlemen, I want to say to you in all earnestness, that assailed as is this gallant knight by the sleuth hounds of the money power of the world, you may deliberate here as long as you please, but you cannot prevent the people from rushing to the support of the recognized leaders. Therefore, in obedience to my highest conception to duty, with a solemn conviction that I am right, I place in nomination for the presidency of the United States a distinguished gentleman, who let it be remembered, has already been three times indorsed by the populist party of his own state—once for representative in congress, once for United States senator and only last week for the presidency. I name that matchless champion of the people, that intrepid foe of the corporate greed, that splendid young statesman—William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

At 11.09 a motion was made to nominate Bryan by acclamation. It was carried by a whirlwind of ayes.

The Texas delegation protested and called for the vote by states. A motion to reconsider was offered and the chairman ordered the roll call by states.

There was wild excitement, an attempt was made to carry the Texas standard to that of Nebraska and the Missouri standard was torn in pieces and parts of it carried to the Bryan state delegation. Then Mr. Ashley of Texas moved that we support Mr. Bryan for president if he accepts the nomination and the platform; resolved that if he be the patriot he is reputed to be he will throw party aside and go on in the movement to redeem this country from the rule of plutocracy.

Confusion followed the motion to withdraw.

A roll call for president was finally called for.

A telegram was then read from Eugene V. Debs, in which he requested that his name be not used in connection with the presidency.

At 11.30 Mr. Cator made a speech seconding the nomination of Bryan, and it was the opening of a series of speeches. Mr. Hines of Ga., also favored Bryan in his remarks.

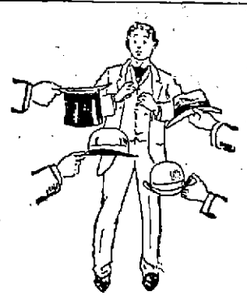
Mr. Call of New York then took the floor for the opposition and though the convention tried to call him down he continued and nominated Mr. Norton of Chicago.

The delegates of Texas, through Mr. Williams one of their number, this morning sent the following telegram to Mr. Bryan: "Will you accept the nomination of president on the platform adopted by the populists at St. Louis?"

The Texas delegates favored Norton later, moving out of the hall.

Sewall is Reticent.

Bath, Me., July 25.—Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall was seen today in regard to the action of the Populists, but he appeared indifferent and declined to be interviewed. Finally he remarked that it would be better to wait and see what the final decision of the convention will be.



IT MAY SEEM FUNNY

to say anything about fall hats just now, but the styles have been fixed, and already we've received several of the new shapes in

EARLY FALL DERBYS.

If you want a new Derby to "go away with," you can get one here that will be in style all through the fall: isn't that better than buying a spring shape?

Our new Fall Derbys, black and brown, are mighty stylish. $2.00 and $3.00.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

Wefers at Fair Grounds.

The Burkett meet will be held on the Fair grounds this afternoon. The athletes are all in town, the B. A. A. men having arrived this noon. The parade headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band marched to the grounds at one o'clock.

FOR RENT

Nothing better than the New Stedman tenements on Glidden Avenue and Marginal Street. Rents low.

YES

At the excessively reduced figure of

Ninety-Eight Cents

(98c.) we sell Men's Strictly All Wool Pants worth $2.50.

The cloth out of which they were made was manufactured by the Hamilton Woolen Mills. Nothing equal to them in value or near it, was ever offered for money in America.

We had 500 pairs of them at the commencement of our Clearance Sale, now we have only 150 pairs left.

Men's Suits at Cut Prices.

Children's Suits at Cut Prices.

Straw Hats at Cut Prices.

Ladies' Waists at Cut Prices.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

49 to 59 Central Street.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

REGULAR

One Dollar Corsets

SELLING FOR

69 Cents

AT

BUTTERICK'S

PATTERN AND CORSET PARLORS

204 and 206 MERRIMACK ST.

COAL IS GOING UP. Don't burn it. Order a load of Slabs from COGGER & CO., 23 Concord St. Our Slabs are dry and free from knots. Large load for $1.00.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s

EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays Excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 Per Month, 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Member of the Associated Press

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 52	6 40	§7 07
6 30	7 45	7 30	7 53
6 50	8 04	6 40	§7 30
§7 01	7 58	8 00	9 11
*§7 18	8 02	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 27	8 12	*9 00	§9 40
§7 33	8 50	*9 30	§10 07
7 40	8 55	10 00	11 15
*7 45	8 35	10 45	11 58
*8 50	9 40	11 30	§12 07
9 00	10 50	12 00	§12 50
9 40	10 40	*1 00	§1 34
11 00	12 05	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 01
§12 15	1 07	*3 00	§3 4[illegible]
1 40	2 50	3 30	4 48
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 02
*§4 00	4 45	4 51	§5 03
*4 19	4 55	*5 00	5 41
4 25	5 50	5 27	6 22
§5 22	6 15	5 40	7 05
5 31	6 53	6 15	7 5[illegible]
*§6 24	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 47	8 30	*8 00	§8 40
§8 45	9 49	10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 20

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
§7 13	8 02	2 15	§3 05
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	§5 50
§4 25	6 32	7 30	§8 10
§6 54	7 00	8 00	§4 40
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 35
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 46
10 54	12 02	1 50	1 05
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 50	3 30	4 20
2 30	2 44	3 40	4 55
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 45
4 05	5 23	5 01	6 20
5 10	6 43	6 01	7 09
6 15	7 16	6 25	7 48
7 00	8 06	9 30	10 41
9 20	10 41	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 27	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 27
5 31	6 39	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

The fleet footed Wefers is with us to-day.

Bryan will be endorsed by the populists and silver men. Then to offset his advantage the gold bugs will put a ticket in the field.

Last week several children were crushed to death under the wheels of heavy wagons. This might suggest to parents the wisdom of keeping children away from such danger.

The light was turned on the silver question at Huntington hall last night. But there are some who will not learn. In this as in many other cases it would appear that ignorance fears its own destruction.

The Boston Herald prints the names of a hundred bolting newspapers that still claim to be democratic. They have already begun to fall into bankruptcy and as the silver cause advances the bolting papers will go out of existence, the Herald included.

Judge Carter of Haverhill has a highly discriminating taste in the matter of music. It was his prerogative lately to decide between sacred music and music that is not sacred. He declared that "Annie Laurie" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sacred and fitted for a Sunday concert. Now, if "Annie Rooney" or the "Daughter of Widow McNally" of the far-famed Paradise Alley, had been substituted for "Annie Laurie," we presume there would have been a heavy fine. On some questions, such for example, as that of labor unions seeking justice, Judge Carter has queer ideas, but he will receive only praise for deciding against the revival of the Sunday Blue laws in Haverhill or Groveland.

REP. FLYNN FOR SENATOR.

Representative Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence, the popular manager of the Opera house of that city, is a candidate for the senatorial nomination. His probable opponent will be John H. Sutton of North Andover, but with a candidate of Mr. Flynn's ability and record, it is not likely that the democrats of Lawrence will go to the woods to seek a candidate. During Mr. Flynn's service in the legislature, he always voted on the right side of every question, he was always above suspicion on each division, neither the corporations nor the lobbists could ever reach him; he is a man of the people, he is a man who can be trusted to vote according to the dictates of his conscience and the principles of his party. Mr. Flynn is incapable of bartering his vote for corporation gold. In the present crisis when many democrats are rebelling against their party, Mr. Flynn remains loyal as usual. He is a true democrat, he is a solid free silver man, he is a staunch advocate of the rights of labor, and never loses an opportunity in the legislature of advancing the labor cause whenever that is in his power. During the present year he secured the passage of a bill requiring firms and individuals as well as corporations to pay their operatives every week. This bill provides "that no person nor partnership engaged in the manufacturing business and having more than 25 employes shall, by a special contract with persons in his or its employ, or by any other means, except himself or itself from the provisions of the weekly payment law of last year."

It is highly probable that Mr. Flynn will be the nominee for senator, and in Lawrence it is expected that the nomination will be as good as an election.

The democrats will make no mistake by nominating and electing Mr. Flynn, inasmuch as during his service in the legislature he has attained a popularity that extends far beyond his own city.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

THE DOCTRINAIRES.

They Are Announcing Themselves as Friends of Silver—Real Bimetallism.

One of the evidences of the rapid growth of the free coinage sentiment is that even the doctrinaires are coming into the fold.

For a long time the gold bureau has been treating the voters to doses of financial economy furnished by college professors and others whose supposed knowledge of money and its functions made them eminent judges of the question in hand. It was the proud boast of the monopolists and the gold appreciating conspiracy to arrogate to themselves the wisdom and the learning of the country and to regard the advocates of silver as wild eyed and long haired ignoramuses running loose over the hills of the west or madly disporting themselves in the plains of Texas and the far south. It was with quite a flourish that they would quote this or that eminent professor who went on to prove that the concentration of all values was in the grain of gold and that the sum of all lunacy was in the silver dollar. But there is a wonderful light in the wakened conscience of a determined people, and as soon as it was determined that this people was no longer to be misled or controlled those who hitherto regarded them with an air of patronage began to think that perhaps there are more people in the world after all who know something about finance than the studious doctrinaires who reside within the precincts of New York or Boston. Now they have come to the conclusion that we have a wise and great people and that all wisdom is not confined in their own narrow sphere.

The fact that Professor Benjamin Andrews of Brown university has come out in a letter stating that he has no reason to doubt that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is desirable is important. The professor acknowledges the stab which the administration has given to the white metal, but assuming an air of prophecy he looks beyond the present period of doubt and uncertainty and intimates that it is a matter of time when silver will be the main metal and gold will be fighting for a place in the coinage of the country.

"The vast output of gold," he says, "in recent years, as compared with that of silver, impresses me that free coinage by us alone would not lead to displacement of our gold; that therefore free coinage would be safe."

For the benefit of those traders in public confidence who would destroy silver when it suits their purpose, and who would as readily destroy gold when that would suit them, it may be stated that the bimetallists who have fought the battle of the free coinage of silver are still in harness, ready to fight the battle of free gold coinage whenever the sharks who play in the waters of the single standard develop that kind of an appetite. The financial system of the United States is based upon the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the one equal with the other, on terms of perfect mutuality, and the people are going to see that this condition of things is preserved.—Atlanta Constitution.

Not a Sectional Matter.

This contest is not between the people of the west and south and those of the east. There will be no marshaling of armies nor will the blood of kindred be shed in a mighty struggle, while the money power in its safe retreat forges new fetters for the limbs of all alike as it forged them 30 years ago. The contest is between the whole people in the east, the west, the north and the south and the few who in the cruel selfishness of wealth would make the happy citizens of a free republic the helots of a crushing oligarchy, born without a future, toiling without a hope and dying as die the weeds by the roadside in the brown autumn. The interests of all the people are the same wherever their homes may be situated.

At present, unhappily, the people of many of the eastern states do not know how thoroughly they are serving the purposes of the monster of greed, and at the approaching election a majority of them will vote in favor of wearing a chain stronger and more degrading than any made of steel. History must repeat itself. From out of the west, this time in harmony with the south, another wave must come. Having remedied one evil, the work must be completed by the remedying of those other and grosser evils fastened on the Union by the money power, and when the wave has swept over the land and the rule of the people is restored, the redeemed voters of the east will marvel again at the blindness which now fills their eyes.—Denver News.

France and Our Country.

The Bank of France, which is practically a government institution and stands related to the treasury of France in this respect as our treasury does to our currency system, pays out gold or silver at the option of the bank and at the convenience of the bank and not at the option or demand of the note holder, and yet all the money of France is maintained at a parity. But we are confronted with the argument that this country of ours of 45 states, with its territories, of over 70,000,000 of people, with probably more than $70,000,000,000 of wealth, with a productive power as great as France, Germany and England combined, or nearly so, is not able to maintain the unlimited use of gold and silver; that we should wait for the assistance and agreement, or league, with other nations, especially England. To admit that to be true is to abandon all hope of the restoration of silver, and none knows it better than those who pretend to advocate such a policy. The American people are strong enough to establish a policy of their own. Unquestionably, whatever policy the United States may adopt with regard to silver will be the policy of this continent, and our money will circulate and be used not solely as the money of the United States, but of all America.—R. P. Bland.

REVERIE OF A SCORCHER.

He Decides That All Women Should Be Compelled to Wear Bloomers.

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling!

Can't you get out of the way, or do you think it's my business to turn out for you?

I never saw anything like the nerve of some pedestrians. Instead of dodging themselves they expect me to swerve. Well, with the women I suppose some allowance should be made. They cannot move quickly when encumbered with skirts, and those who do not ride the wheel positively will not wear bloomers. Consequently they get in the way when crossing the street, and when they get in the way they are handicapped and cannot jump aside as they could if they were in bloomers, as they should be. I wonder when they will get a little sense pounded into their heads.

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling-ling-ling!

Why don't you keep out of the way if you don't want to be splattered all over with mud? It's not my business to look out for you.

Now, there's a case in point. There's a young woman out to make a few calls, I should judge, and of course she was so togged out that she could not get out of my way possibly. How much better it would have been if she had been in bloomers! She could have jumped aside then without difficulty, and she wouldn't have got any mud spots on her calling costume. As a matter of fact, all women ought to be obliged by law to wear bloomers and to devote a certain amount of their time to gymnasium work, so that they would become agile and able to keep out of the way. Bloomers could be made of all the materials that gowns are now, and I don't see why women wouldn't have the same opportunities for dress. White lawn bloomers, for instance, would make a dainty and attractive costume for the afternoon, and—

Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling!

Sorry, madam, but I couldn't help it. It's not my fault that the streets are sprinkled and consequently muddy.

That woman couldn't move any faster in bloomers than in skirts, and she wouldn't look so well. I think I would have a proviso in my law that ladies over a certain weight should train down before being allowed to appear in public in bloomers. That would add a great deal to the popularity of the law, and something ought to be done to bring bloomers and other bicycle costumes into greater favor. It ought not to be possible for a man to be turned out of a dance hall, as I was, simply because he is wearing dark blue bicycle tights and is escorting a young lady in red bloomers. And if my wife wishes to go to an afternoon tea in bloomers she ought to be able to do so without attracting any comment. It's outrageous to think that people in skirts still have so much influence.—Chicago Post.

A Stephen Crane Effect.

He—Let's kiss and make up.

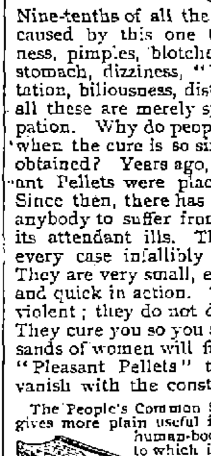
She—If you kissed me, I'd have to make up all over again, sure enough.—New York Press.

Dangerous.

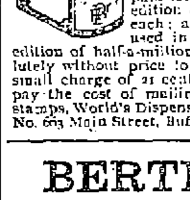
First Wheelman—I always get rattled when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me.

Second Wheelman—So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire.—Truth.

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes **PURE BLOOD.**



Steering clear of the shoals of ill health and the rocks of disease is easy enough if only the digestion be kept in good order. It isn't often any one is sick unless they have indigestion. The commonest way in which indigestion shows itself is in constipation. Nine people in ten are troubled more or less in this way. Nine-tenths of all the world's sickness is caused by this one trouble. Sleeplessness, pimples, blotches, headaches, sour stomach, dizziness, "heart-burn," palpitation, biliousness, distress after eating—all these are merely symptoms of constipation. Why do people suffer with them when the cure is so simple and so easily obtained? Years ago, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets were placed on the market. Since then, there has been no excuse for anybody to suffer from constipation, and its attendant ills. The "Pellets" cure every case infallibly and permanently. They are very small, easy to take, gentle and quick in action. They are not at all violent; they do not disturb the system. They cure you so you stay cured. Thousands of women will find if they take the "Pleasant Pellets" that their ills will vanish with the constipation.



The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser gives more plain useful information about the human-body and all the ailments to which it is subject than any other single book in the English language. It is really a medical encyclopedia in one volume, a large heavy book of 1008 pages, with over 300 illustrations. The outlay of money, time and effort in producing this great book was paid for by the sale of the first edition of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each; and the profit has been used in publishing the present edition of half-a-million copies to be sent absolutely without price to all who will remit the small charge of 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNBEAMS.

Corroborative.

"A great statesman has said," observed the flea, "that the secret of success is to keep close to the people. That's the way I have managed to get along."

And the thrifty insect proceeded to get very close to one of the people.—Chicago Tribune.

Summer In the Country.

"Land sakes, pap, what air ye grum'lin about?"

"Gee, Marthy, this paper tells that them blame townspeople is a-gittin jes' as fine, cool weather as we're a-gittin—an tain't fair."—Chicago Record.

The Man For the Place.

Mr. Oldchap—Yes, I have concluded to apprentice my son to a barber.

Friend—Has he a bent that way?

"Well, no, but I think he'll be popular. He doesn't like onions."—New York Weekly.

His Last Words.

The doctor was about to take off the leg of a patient, and before putting him under ether said:

"I am about to saw your leg off and you may not survive the operation. Have you any message to leave for your friends?"

The sufferer looked up and feebly said:

"Just tell them that you saw me."—Boston Courier.

A Puzzle For Judges.

An interesting legal question is now puzzling judges and attorneys of Pittsburg in the divorce case of Mrs. Kate Hughes. The petitioner's husband, Martin Hughes, left for parts unknown about three years ago. He remained away so long that Mrs. Hughes applied for a divorce. On the morning the divorce was granted Mrs. Hughes received a telegram from New Jersey advising her that her husband, who had been employed there on a railroad, had been killed.

The question at issue is whether she was divorced when the judge signed the decree or when he handed it down. The husband was killed before the decree was placed in the hands of the prothonotary. If Mrs. Hughes was a wife, she is entitled to damages from the railroad company; if a divorced woman, she has no claims. Mrs. Hughes refuses to receive the divorce.

Decidedly So.

Mrs. Dearborn—Is she unmarried?

Mrs. Lakefront—Decidedly so. She has been unmarried three times.—Truth.

The Viola.

How cool it is here at the turning!
I'd give anything for a walk
With Jack, for he's got enough learning
To know when a man needn't talk.
How neatly we slipped from the dancers!
Dear me, how poor mamma would stare
If she knew that instead of the lancers
I was sitting with Jack on the stair!

And Jack—dear old fellow—I wonder
If he really cared, after all,
When I showed him Ed's solitaire under
My glove at the charity ball?
But I know that I felt my heart sinking
When I looked at his face, I declare.
What nonsense this is to be thinking
When I'm sitting with Jack on the stair!

I'm tired of the fuss and the dancing;
I'm tired of the perfume and light.
The music's not near so entrancing
As I thought I should find it tonight.
It's enough to tap time to the measure—
I don't want to dance down my hair—
And somehow I think there's more pleasure
In sitting with Jack on the stair.

—Post Wheeler in New York Press.

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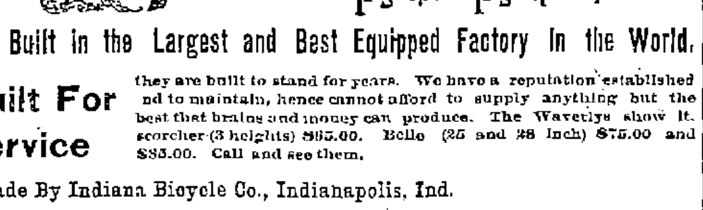
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Lowell and Haverhill to Salisbury Beach.

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STEAMER MERRIMAC

Leaves Haverhill for Salisbury Beach (weather permitting) at 9.30 a. m. daily and 2 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer leaves to return last trip at 4.45 p. m., arrives in Haverhill at 6.45. Electric cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 7 and 7.30 a. m. daily, 12 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer stops at Newburyport to leave and take passengers one hour at the beach on the afternoon trip. Cheapest route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more.

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FOUND—A gold watch, on Middlesex street, Saturday. Owner can recover same by proving property. Apply to George Short, 44 Rock street.

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Watson of Georgia Chosen for Vice President.

BRYAN WOULD NOT ACCEPT WITHOUT SEWALL.

Silver Convention Nominated Bryan and Sewall.

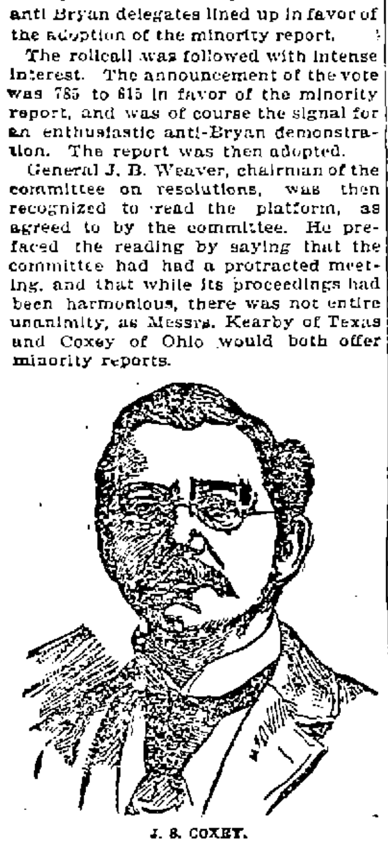
St. Louis, July 25.—The Populists in convention yesterday discussed the minority report of the committee on rules, which required the nomination of a vice president before the nomination of a president. The "Middle of the Road" men favored the proposition, hoping to be able to defeat Sewall.

The convention dragged on very slowly. It was not until the action relating to the order in which presidential and vice presidential candidates should be nominated that the convention woke up. The floodgates of oratory were again opened.

With some difficulty the speechmaking was cut off, and the vote was taken by states on the adoption of the minority report recommending the nomination of vice president before president. The anti Bryan delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report.

The rollcall was followed with intense interest. The announcement of the vote was 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report, and was of course the signal for an enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration. The report was then adopted.

General J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform, as agreed to by the committee. He prefaced the reading by saying that the committee had had a protracted meeting, and that while its proceedings had been harmonious, there was not entire unanimity, as Messrs. Kearby of Texas and Coxey of Ohio would both offer minority reports.



J. S. COXEY.

The enunciation of the different planks of the platform was received with applause. When the Cuban plank was reached some one in a far away gallery shouted, "Amen," and many handkerchiefs and hats waved in manifestation of the convention's interest in the cause of the struggling islanders.

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report, Jacob Coxey was recognized to read his minority report, recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of roads of the country.

Mr. Kearby of Texas was then introduced to read his minority report. He said that he objected to the majority report because it was too prolix, and because it was too near kin the Democratic platform. Mr. Kearby's voice did not prove equal to the occasion, and Senator Allen was called upon to read the report for him.

Mr. Vallitte of Rhode Island then came forward with a third minority report. He prefaced its reading by saying that he could not subscribe to the basic principles enunciated by the majority report. Mr. Vallitte's announcement proved to be a sort of a new declaration of independence. The various planks were received with laughter, cat-calls and cries of "Order." The document ran in denunciatory adjectives. The reading had not proceeding very far when some one moved to refer the report to the committee on resolutions, which motion prevailed, amid a considerable display of enthusiasm. Mr. Vallitte grew angry at the summary manner in which his report was disposed of. Senator Allen tried to calm him, but he only grew more incensed, and for a moment it looked as if he intended to assault the chairman. Suddenly some one cried, "Put him out," and policemen came forward and ejected him from the hall.

The previous question was ordered. All the amendments were laid on the table, and the platform, as reported by a majority of the committee, was adopted. It is as follows:

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sales of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued, except by specific act of congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution, and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress, over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

SECOND—TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people, and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction and political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways, built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rights for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government, in the interest of the people.

THIRD—LAND.

1. True policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and, therefore, the lands should not be monopolized for speculation purposes. All lands now owned by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have through the connivance of the interior department robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided by the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

FOUR—DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

FIVE—GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggles for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

3. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states, as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the present election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

The selection of a candidate for vice president was the next business in order. The states were called for nomination. When Alabama was called, Colonel H. G. Bowman mounted the platform and placed in nomination Barney Gibbs of Texas. Before he entered upon his speech, the convention decided to take a recess of an hour and a half, until 6 p. m.

The Evening Session.

At 6:32 the convention reassembled, and Chairman Allen introduced Judge J. Pollard of Missouri, who read the platform of the Silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the regular order was the nomination for vice president. Senator Allen overruled the points of order. None of the planks of the Silver party's platform was enthusiastically received, but when the action of the Silver convention, in nominating Sewall and Bryan was read, it was jeered by the "Middle of the Road" contingent, and on motion of a Texas delegate the proceedings of the Silver convention were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way, owing to a ruling made by the chair. When the parliamentary situation had been straightened out, Colonel Bowman placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner of North Carolina. Skinner's name was not very enthusiastically received.

Congressman Howard of Alabama placed Thomas E. Watson in nomination, in a speech in which he did a most favorable justice to the ship of states of the People's party, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character. He said that in all respect Mr. Watson was the peer of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Watson's name was received with loud applause. Mr. Howard was followed by J. R. Sovereign of Arkansas in a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson, whom he designated as a victim of the ballot stuffers. J. A. Johnson of California spoke for that state, also seconding Watson's nomination.

Colorado yielded to New York, and Hon. Lafe Pence ascended the platform. He lost no time in coming to the point. Immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name. It was greeted with loud applause, mingled with a liberal supply of hisses. His speech took the shape of an argument, but his tone was defiant from the beginning. He asserted that he had no personal interest in Sewall's success. Personally he would prefer Skinner or Watson; but he wanted to succeed in defeating Mr. McKinley. As Mr. Pence proceeded, the convention quieted down, and Mr. Pence, after the first burst of disapproval, was interrupted only by applause.

A. Murphy also seconded Watson's nomination, which he did in a vigorous address. At the close of Mr. Murphy's speech, Harry Tracey of Texas arose, and asked whether, if Watson should be nominated, he would remain on the ticket until the election. "Yes, sir," came the response, "until hell freezes over." L. A. Stockwell of Indiana also seconded Mr. Watson's nomination.

The name of Frank Burkett of Mississippi was suggested by Mr. Weller of Iowa, who declared that Mr. Burkett combined all the good qualities of all the other candidates. W. H. Calhoun, chairman of the Iowa delegation, followed Mr. Weller, declaring that Weller did not represent the sentiment of the Iowa delegation.

Colonel Harris of Kansas seconded Watson's nomination. Judge Doster, also from Kansas, seconded Watson's nomination. He also was roundly applauded by the southern delegates.

Captain Burnham of Tennessee nominated Hon. A. L. Mims of Tennessee. He spoke very earnestly. G. M. Miller of Illinois seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims, and Judge A. A. Gunby that of Mr. Watson.

L. C. Bateman of Maine, the Populist candidate for governor, nominated Marion Page of Virginia, president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state. In doing so he protested in behalf of the entire Maine delegation against Sewall's nomination. He had nothing against Mr. Sewall personally, he said, but he objected to the nomination of a man who had not one particle of sympathy with the principles of the People's party, save the one minor question of silver. The story has been circulated that Sewall was a Greenbacker, but he never was. He was, however, instrumental in arranging a fusion of the Democrat and Greenback forces in Maine, and, by doing so, he accomplished the destruction of the Greenback party.

Dozens of speeches continued to be launched forth, nearly all falling into the popular current of seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and who in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses successfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice president of the Populist convention on the first ballot shortly after midnight.

The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the rollcall was announced.

Mr. Bryan sent word to his supporters that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the convention under these circumstances. He will stand loyally by his running mate.

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Both Endorsed by Acclamation by the Silver Convention.

St. Louis, July 25.—The Silver convention yesterday voted to defer the adoption of a platform and nomination proceedings until late in the afternoon. Senator Stewart of Nevada eulogized Bryan at some length. It was decided to organize war veterans of the party for campaign purposes. Mrs. Gougar of Indiana announced that a woman's national silver league would be formed. At 12:37 p. m. the convention adjourned until 3:30.

The delegates as usual came together slowly for the afternoon session. At 3:35 p. m., Chairman St. John rapped for order, and introduced Rev. Mr. Hagerty. At the conclusion of the invocation, G. W. Baker was called on for a report from the conference committee. He said that the time was too short to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There were not more than 100 men in the conferences, and only two hours in which to discuss the method to be pursued. He read the resolutions, which were adopted at the conference. On motion of Mr. Turner of Kansas, the report was accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote.

A motion to adopt the platform was made. Mr. Hess of Illinois objected, and a wordy wrangle followed. It ended in the adoption of the platform. It was decided by the chairman that the recommendation regarding the nomination was not a part of the platform, and should be acted upon separately. Mr. Page of Nebraska moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. It prevailed. General Warner said it would be necessary to nominate a candidate, rather than endorse, in order to avoid some of the peculiarities of state ballot laws.

E. E. Little of Kansas nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska. There was loud and vigorous applause at the conclusion of Mr. Little's speech. Colonel L. C. Pace of Nebraska seconded the nomination of Bryan.

A number of other speeches were made, and then the rules were suspended and Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation. The wildest confusion followed, and the wild and howling delegates marched around the hall, waving hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs. This was continued for 10 minutes. Mr. Baker of California then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a vice president.

Mr. Troup of Connecticut placed the name of Arthur Sewall of Maine before the convention. He made no speech. H. T. Niles of Ohio seconded the nomination. It was moved that Mr. Sewall be declared the vice presidential nominee by acclamation, and the motion prevailed. The band played "America," and the delegates sang. Then they sang the doxology.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Baker of California moved that each delegation select a member of the committee to notify the nominees. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Pace offered a resolution, declaring that as the Democratic party had arranged to notify Bryan and Sewall in New York, the Silver party notify them in Bryan's home at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles Dickens, died at London.

The steamship Servia left Queenstown for Boston with Ancients on board.

A. J. Balfour is accused of unfairness in manipulation of the Irish land bill.

A portion of the testimony in the Jameson hearing has been made public.

The Korean minister at Washington has been promoted to be chief of the king's council.

Ware beat Carter, and Forbes beat Jennings, in the handicap games at Longwood, Mass.

Boston banks turned $285,000 into the sub-treasury in support of the national gold reserve.

Three prominent western railroads have arranged an interchangeable mileage book system.

Throughout southern and western Virginia the rain of the past 48 hours has done inestimable damage.

Some heavy verdicts have been assessed against Brooklyn trolley car companies for personal injuries.

Field Columbian museum of Chicago is to receive $2,000,000 as an endowment fund from the founder, Marshall Field.

The historic old United States ship Constitution, berthed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, is in fair condition, and not in a sinking state as has been reported.

AT A LOW EBB

Business Seriously Affected by Disturbed Monetary Conditions.

The produce markets have been seriously depressed, lard making the lowest quotations on record, corn falling to 32 cents, wheat to 61.75 cents and cotton to 7.32 cents. There has been a slight recovery in corn, a 16th in cotton, and 1 cent in wheat, but the main cause of low prices remains, namely: Prospects of large crops, with heavy stocks on hand.

Nothing appears of encouragement in the industries, and there has been a considerable further decline in the working force. The closing of iron furnaces continues. Textile industries are rapidly reducing working force, as the prospect for future demand does not grow clearer, and while prices are nominally unchanged, it is because there is little chance of business at present. Sales of wool at the chief markets for the week have been the smallest ever known. Prices do not nominally change, but are shaded to make sales, and western markets are weakening some, though still higher than eastern.

There is little new business in boots and shoes, probably not enough in any branch to keep shops at work.

Failures for the week have been 237 in the United States, against 202 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 27 last year.

Turks Slaughtered by Greeks.

Athens, July 25.—News has been received here from Salonica, that a band of Greek insurgents invaded Macedonia and enngaged a detachment of Turkish troops at Kara-Tsari. The rout of the Turks was complete. Only three out of the 83 escaped. Eighteen of the soldiers were captured, and the rest were killed. The two battalions of Turkish soldiers were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the Greeks.

Indian Uprising Feared.

Lima, July 25.—News has been received that Indian savages are threatening the colony at Perene, where many Americans and English have been settled. The telegraph office has been abandoned, and detailed news is anxiously awaited. Forces have been dispatched to the assistance of the colonists.

To Last Resting Place.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 25.—The caskets containing the remains of Captain and Mrs. Nash arrived at the Franklin road station, from Halifax, last night. At the station the coffins were put in a double team and conveyed over the stage road through Hancock and Washington counties to Harrington. It is a lonely road, with few houses on it.

Baseball.

At Louisville—Washington, 8; Louisville, 7.

At St. Louis—Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 8.

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 2.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 7; Portland, 4.

At Bangor—Bangor, 12; Augusta, 2.

At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Pawtucket, 2.

Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster, the greatest constitutional lawyer and statesman this or any other country has ever produced, said:

"I am clearly of the opinion that neither congress nor any other authority can legally demonetize either gold or silver. The command to congress is to coin money, not to destroy it; to create legal tender money for the use of the people, and the grant of authority to create money cannot be construed to mean authority to destroy money."

OF GOLD BOLTERS

A Convention to be Called by Mugwumps.

CALL TO BE ISSUED ON AUGUST 7.

Four Cities Contend for the Convention.

Chicago, July 25.—The gold standard Democrats will hold a national convention not later than Sept. 2. Where this convention will be held, and how the delegates will be selected, remains to be decided. The national committee, in whose hands will be left the selection of the place of holding the convention, will meet in Indianapolis, Aug. 7. The question of the representation of states will be decided by an executive committee of five, which will be selected from the national committee at its Indianapolis meeting.

The hour set for the meeting of the committee yesterday was 10 o'clock, but all the members were present an hour earlier, and it was decided to proceed at once with the business on hand. General Bragg was elected chairman, and the committee locked the doors against the press and public, and discussed the situation for three hours.

That a radical difference of opinion existed as to what methods be adopted in the furtherance of the common interest, was shown by the fact that majority and minority reports were evolved from the deliberations.

The majority report, which was adopted by the larger conference at its adjourned session, provides for the holding of a national convention of sound money Democrats not later than Sept. 2, and reads in full as follows:

To the conference:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution: In view of the revolutionary action of the recent Chicago convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles, and its condemnation of the national Democratic administration,

Resolved, first, That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated, and that candidates for president and vice president in accordance therewith be nominated.

Second, That the Democrats in the several states, who are in sympaty with this recommendation, and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform, be requested to arrange a member of a national Democratic committee.

Third, that the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Minneapolis, on Friday, August 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national convention, to be held not later than Sept. 2, at such place, and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national committee may determine.

Fourth, that an executive committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference, of which he shall be one, with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each state, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to cause state meetings to be held, with all convenient speed, for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or if no committeeman be selected in any state, in time for said committee meeting, to designate a member to represent such state temporarily. Respectfully submitted.

Edward S. Bragg, Chairman.
George M. Davie, Secretary.

A committee of two, Henry S. Robbins of Chicago and W. D. Bynum of Indiana, was appointed to open headquarters in Chicago and begin an aggressive hard money campaign. The committee then adjourned.

There is a vigorous rivalry between the cities, not less than four being contestants for the honor of entertaining the gold standard Democrats. Indianapolis telegraphed an offer to provide all necessary funds. The friends of Don M. Dickinson are working for Detroit. Minneapolis has asked for it, and the claims of the northern city are seconded by St. Paul. Chicago is also a claimant.

Eleven states were represented in the auditorium meeting yesterday. Texas was the last to appear, and the representative of that state was heartily cheered when he took his place. While the states represented at yesterday's meeting and at Thursday night's conference were almost without exception middle western states, the news received yesterday indicates, those in charge of the work declare, that they will have good support in all parts of the country.

A Hopeless Task.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 25.—In response to an invitation from the Newton Coal company, there was a meeting yesterday at the Twin shaft, Pittston, of prominent mine operators, superintendents and managers of mines throughout the valley. It was suggested that the work of rescue cease, as the buried men are certainly dead, and the mine squeezed to such an extent as to make it perilous for the rescuers. The company answered that it would continue the work so long as it remained possible and men could be found to go into dangerous places.

Southern Amenities.

Columbia, S. C., July 25.—At a campaign meeting at Florence, Judge J. H. Hurl, candidate for the United States senate to succeed J. L. Irby, and Governor J. G. Evans, who is a candidate for the same office, came to blows. Earl struck Evans first, and Evans responded with a blow under the eye. They were quickly surrounded and separated. Several men had their hands on their pistols, but comparative quiet was restored, and Governor Evans attempted to continue his speech, amid much disorder.

Victims of Copperheads.

Williamsport, Pa., July 25.—Mrs. Pennington and two of her children were bitten by copper-head snakes while picking berries along Kinzua creek yesterday. One child died last night, and it is feared that the other cannot live.

At Death's Door.

Quebec, July 25.—Cardinal Taschereau has suffered a relapse, and his condition is serious. The aged prelate has been ailing for some time, but for the past few months has enjoyed fairly good health, considering his advanced age.

Why Not?

If you are economizing why not look over your printing bills and see if you are not paying too much for printing? Call at this office and get prices on your work, and see if we cannot save money for you.



Tramp: "There's the first sign of civilization I've seen in a week."

Unprecedented Success

A. G. Pollard & Co.

The Success of our Special Sale of

DUCKS

Yesterday at **2c. per yard** was unprecedented.

The whole lot was all closed out before one o'clock in the afternoon, and a large number of our customers disappointed not to get any.

AS A CONSOLATION SALE

We shall offer today 10 cases of

"Cahlatree Twills" Printed Suitings

Used the same as Ducks, for Dresses, Skirts, Shirts, etc., all whole pieces, navy blue ground with plain and fancy stripes in cardinal red, regular 12 1-2c goods for

Only 3½c. Per Yard

And we shall add also 15 cases of handsome **"MELANCE REPS,"** a fine Twilled Print with very pretty patterns of all colors. These goods were made for fall trade, but we will offer them at the same low price of **3 1-2c. per yard** at this Consolation Sale.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests



Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense.

We can show you the finest line and the only genuine cleanable refrigerators sold in Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. Prices from

$5.50 UPWARD.

Latest patterns in Carpets, Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering done in a reliable manner by experienced workmen. A fine line of first class Household Goods always in stock and our prices are the very lowest.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.



Downright Comfort

SMOKE GOOD CIGARS

And your wife will not find fault. We keep the choicest brands of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

CHAS. H. JOYCE, Successor to C. W. CHENEY

9, 15 Middle St.

THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.

70-72 Middlesex St. Old Wooden Building

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood, and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00. J. CARR & CO., Props., No. 201 Charles Street.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD

Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have

PETER WATSON

call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

OUR REPAIR WORK

Is not the least part of our business, we keep efficient and well trained workmen; and they pay special attention to repairing of carriages.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Worthen Street. Builders and Repairers.

BICYCLES are SELLING CHEAP at BACHELDER'S 23 Post Office Ave. Beside New P. O.

LOWELL

RENDERING CO.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.

Factory and Office, So. Lowell

Telephone, 322-3. City Tel., 582-4.

To Men Who Smoke

1000 lbs., a half ton, "Jumbo Smoke," a full 1-4 lb plug, a 10c piece for 5c. This is a genuine bargain sale for advertising.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,

415 MIDDLESEX STREET. 28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.06, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.50, 8.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.30 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 6.50, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1896, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 6.45, 6.30, †6.50, *7.45, *8.50, †9.06, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, †3.00, 4.25, †5.33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.48, 6.33, †6.53, §7.01, §7.18, §*7.27, 7.33, 7.40, *7.48, *8.57, 9.03, *9.50, 11.03, 11.42 a. m.; 12.16, 1.43, †3.03, *4.03, 4.10, 4.28, 5.22, †5.36, 6.24, 7.47, 8.46 p. m. SUNDAYS, §*7.18, §*7.27, 8.46, *9.18 a. m.; §4.25, §5.53 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.33, 7.46, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.28, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.25, §5.53 p. m.
*Express. §Northern Depot Only. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, §7.33 a. m.; 1.25, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.42, 10.09 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 1.54, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.13, 8.43 p. m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.42 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.42, †8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction, 7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m. 3.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a. m.; 1.40, †8.43 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.09, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 1.40 p. m., except Saturday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:31; sets, 7:19.
Length of day—14:39.
Moon rises—7:53 p. m.
Full sea—11:45 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.
Forecast for New England: Showers; clearing this afternoon or tonight; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

LOCAL NEWS.

Old Hundred, 10c. cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

The retreat of the Xaverian Brothers will commence Sunday, Aug. 2.

An importation of Berkshires for Hood farm arrived yesterday and are now in quarantine at Littleton.

If your coal does not suit you try Mullin, the 1018 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone connection.

Mrs. Hurd entertained the members of Evening Star lodge, Daughters of Rebekah at her cottage at Willow Dale, yesterday.

While at Rangely Lakes Rep. Geo. E. Putnam, who was one of a party of Lowell people, caught a deer which was frightened into the water by some hunting party. Mr. Putnam and his party returned from Rangely Thursday.

It was rumored last evening that the Prescott bank had petitioned Capt. Partridge into insolvency. Mr. Partridge had nothing to say on the subject. Several months ago he disposed of his dining saloon in Merrimack square. For two years past he has run Music Hall besides conducting the Merrimack house of which he has been the lessee for many years.

Silverites.

A meeting of free silverites will be held at Bay State hall Sunday evening at 7.30. J. A. Avery calls the meeting.

Welcome to Chief Hosmer.

Tonight Chief Hosmer will be welcomed home by the firemen. He will arrive in this city at 7.50 and merchants whose place of business is on the streets through which the procession will pass will burn red fire. It will be a glorious welcome to Chief Hosmer.

Young Democrats, Attention!

The Williams' Democratic club will meet Monday evening to perfect organization. The membership list is still open to receive all young men who wish to join. The meeting Monday evening will be held at 8 o'clock in the citizens' committee room at Huntington hall.

Sues for Wages.

T. E. Adams, former manager of the A. P. A. Herald, has sued the company for wages due him. If the company is so patriotic it should not refuse to pay its debts. If Mr. Adams is such as his paper proclaimed every member of the order to be, he should not ask salary. Patriots never seek monetary reward for serving their country.

ATHERTON COMPANY

Closes Its Works for Two Weeks to Open August 10.

The Atherton Machine Co. shut down last night for a period of two weeks. When the employes went to work yesterday they found the following notice on the gates: "This place will be shut down for the next two weeks. All help will be expected to report on Monday, Aug. 10.

About 100 hands are employed in the shop and they regret their enforced idleness. The hosiery department which employs 25 hands will continue work for the present. Depression in business is assigned as the cause.

CHANGES AT THE MERRIMACK.

A New Plush Cutting Room—Chief Engineer Leaves the Company.

It is stated that several changes are contemplated at the Merrimack print works. Rumor has it that the place now known as the "dining" room and Supt. Hart's office will be made into one large room where the plush manufactured by the company will be cut.

Then a new office will be provided for Supt. Hart.

Chief Engineer Lewis has severed his connection with the company as the result of a misunderstanding with those in authority, and a Mr. Stevens, formerly a marine engineer, has taken his place.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

Business Rushing, Low Water and Other Items.

The foundry is rushing with orders at present and during the past week the machine shop part has been working overtime to fill orders and they may continue working overtime until the big rush is over. Foreman Scribner of the machine shop has a large gang of men employed and the output of work daily is large.

Wool sorting business is not very brisk in George C. Moore's mill at present as the wool sorters have to take every second week at work while the scouring department has been closed three days on account of low water. A large gang of the scouring department have been working at West Chelmsford fixing the dam near the old file shop, while the rest are working on the foundation of his new storehouse close by the mill.

Large shipments of ice are sent daily to Boston from the Boston Ice company's houses at Leach's pond.

Silver & Gay's machine shop still continues running on short time. Business has been dull for about a year.

The Clover base ball club of this village will play the Elms on the South common this afternoon and a good game is expected.

A DEPRAVED YOUNG MAN

Steals, Drinks and Threatens to End His Existence.

Not long ago, a destitute young man giving his name as Dodge, applied at the Y. M. C. A. rooms for assistance, which was given him. He had not been there long when he was suspected of stealing and was ordered out. Then he got work as an agent for Guy W. Hutchins, the rubber stamp dealer of Gorham street, who provided him with the necessary kit. He worked well for a few days, but finally started drinking and neglected his work.

Yesterday Mr. Hutchins received a letter purporting to come from his new employe, stating that he had taken to drinking and that ere the letter would have been received, the writer would be in eternity. The letter was taken to the police station, but the police could not find him dead or alive. It is quite likely, however, that Dodge is still on earth.

Prices Reduced.

Reduced prices to close season's stock at Lewis Alexander's, tailor, 65 Central street.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 63 Merrimack street.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 61 MERR'K ST.

Continued from Page 1.

in a morning paper had some foundation. He probably had not read Mr. Harrington's statement in the afternoon papers that the congressional nomination this year belongs to Hon. George W. Fifield.

Mr. Challfoux spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: We meet this evening not simply to ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic convention, but also for the purpose of preparing ourselves to analyze and discuss intelligently the great issue of the coming campaign—namely the currency question—

Heretofore, friends of silver in this community have been considered as visionaries if not as cranks. The people through the newspapers have been told indirectly that finance is too intricate for them to comprehend.

Now the people have awakened—democracy has spoken through its platform in the national convention. The prayers, the entreaties of a great suffering people have been heard, and as usual, the party nearest to the people, the Democratic party, is the one that responds and will champion the cause of a down-trodden people.

Allow me to state briefly how from a gold standard believer I have abandoned that belief and am now a warm advocate of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was, I believe, some three years ago, while reading a political speech delivered in Maine, by Hon. Thomas Reed, the ex-candidate for the republican presidential nomination, that I read a paragraph which created a great impression upon my mind. I cannot give you the exact language used by the Hon. Speaker, but in substance he said: "That the distress of the western and southern farmers could not be ignored forever—that some relief would have to be provided against the competition they had to meet from the farmers of the silver using countries."

This is the root of the question. The national government being nothing less nor more than a paternal government, a government by the people and for the people, it follows that it is within its province to enact legislation for the benefit of the whole people, and not for a small minority as it did in 1873, when it demonetized silver. What has been the result of this demonetization of silver? It has substantially ruined our great agricultural population, and will, before many years, complete the ruin of most of our manufacturing industries, thereby in turn, ruining the working people of the manufacturing cities.

This political controversy is not really, as it appears, one between mill owners and employes, for many of the most brilliant, capable, wealthy and self-made manufacturers would, today, range themselves on the side of silver, if they dared to have the courage of their convictions.

But it is a fight between Wall street largely controlled by foreign bankers and the great masses of the laboring people.

Kansas farmers are reported as selling wheat at 35 cents a bushel, corn from 14 to 15 cents a bushel, oats 12 cents a bushel, amounts which barely cover the cost of gathering and transporting to the railroad stations.

Is it not clear to you that these prices leave nothing to the farmers with which to buy our manufactured products?

International bimetallism is advocated by many, but under the present conditions it is an absolute impossibility. France is willing to enter into an international agreement to support bimetallism if Germany will also agree; Germany answers she is willing if England will consent, but England gives an emphatic no. Why should England enter into such an agreement? Is she not under the present conditions more prosperous than she has ever been? England is the mistress of the world in finance.

She knows what is for her best interest and she is too long headed to jeopardize her own prosperity. England is the greatest commercial nation of the world. Her interests are diametrically opposed to ours, for we are her greatest competitor; consequently we should not adhere to a policy which her statesmen desire us to pursue. She has colonies nearly all over the world, and she supports and nurses her commerce with British guns.

Let us see how England conducts her internal affairs. The Queen of England is the Empress of India, a country with 200,000,000 inhabitants. India is the agricultural district of the Queen's empire; it occupies relatively to the government the same position that our agricultural western and southern states occupy to our own national government.

England being the money center, as the eastern states are here, it has gold standard for England and silver for India. The silver currency in India keeps her agricultural population prosperous and happy; it serves also another purpose; it enables England to buy her breadstuffs at half price, for since silver has been demonetized gold has increased in value degree by degree, and farm products in America have gone down in price, gradually following downwards as gold appreciated upwards in value. The price of farm products in the silver standard countries has remained practically the same as it was before we demonetized silver. How have the silver using countries been affected, generally, by the advance in the price of gold? It has stimulated their home manufacturing industries—innumerable cotton and other factories have been built, and are operated at great profits in India, Japan, Mexico and other silver using countries.

But for these new factories, I venture to say that all our mills in New England would be very busy.

Ten years more of this gold standard policy and I prophesy that the profitable business of American manufacturers with the silver nation will be completely ruined.

Free trade and gold standard belong in the same category. Free silver and protection cannot be divorced one from the other. By the appreciation in the price of gold, the silver using countries have secured a protection of one hundred per cent. against our manufactured products. Free silver would have similar effect with us. In the case silver failed to appreciate in value, under free silver basis, then we would have an additional protection of one hundred per cent. which would practically prohibit the importation of foreign goods to this country.

The importation of hundreds of millions of foreign made goods, coupled with the reduced buying power of the farming class, are the two sole elements that are entirely responsible for the present unparalleled business depression in America.

How have the silver standard nations fared of late years. Let me quote the "Boston Herald" a gold standard paper.

It admits the fact as to the stimulative effect of the silver currency, and also the fact that in India to purchase the ordinary supplies, an ounce of silver in the form of coin will go nearly as far in the form of compensation as it would when the same ounce was worth as bullion, nearly twice as much as it is at the present time—and this under conditions in one form or another of nearly free coinage.

The "Herald" also acknowledges that the silver currency has led to an increased exportation of wheat from India to England, and may later on tend to give to the Japanese an opportunity to sell their manufactured wares in the markets of Europe and America.

Again I read also in the financial column of the "Boston Herald" in relation to the financial prosperity of Mexico, the following:

"The Bank of London and Mexico, in the city of Mexico, will increase its capital to $10,000,000 in order to provide funds for its growing business. It has just paid 14 per cent. dividend.

"The Deutsche bank of Berlin, Germany, has decided to open a branch in Mexico with ample capital on the first day of July, 1896. There is great interest aroused in financial circles by this attempt of the greatest bank of central Europe to secure business in Mexico, and the fact that it will open a branch is taken to indicate confidence in the financial solvency of Mexico.

"(Do not forget that Mexico is a free silver country.) Bankers in Mexico report everybody well supplied with funds and business highly satisfactory."

Now, fellow citizens, what do you think of that scare, spread broadcast by the gold people that foreign money will at once be withdrawn from America if we adopt free silver? Is it logical? Is it reasonable? Certainly not.

In conclusion, let us compare our own financial condition under a gold standard.

Two hundred sixty-four millions of dollars have been borrowed by the government within two years, to keep itself from going into bankruptcy. General business of the country as measured by the bank clearings of the principal cities is less, presently, from 25 to 30 per cent. than it was two years ago, and you have not forgotten how hard business was then.

It is my sincere opinion that the present general business condition of the country is next to despair. Radical measures must be resorted to. It is possible that free coinage may bring on the business failure of many innocent holders of inflated securities. That is deplorable, but it is necessity. The case resembles much that of a mutilated limb which has to be amputated in order to save the life of the unfortunate person who has been injured.

Before closing my remarks, let me read to you a letter sent out last Tuesday, by paid attorneys of foreign bankers in New York. It is self explanatory:

Blumensteel & Hirsch, Counsellors at Law.

New York, July 21, 1896.

Gentlemen:—In view of the political platform adopted by the Chicago convention, and to guard against any and every emergency, we would suggest and advise that in all future contracts you enter into for the sale and manufacture of goods, a provision should be made that the same are payable only in gold coin of the present standard, weight and value—

Such a paragraph should be inserted upon every invoice or bill sent out, as well as contained in every letter accepting an order for goods. This provision could be literally enforced in case silver should be made a legal tender.

A similar clause should also be inserted in other contracts for the payment of money, such as notes, leases, bonds, mortgages, etc.

The present uncertainty in the political outlook justifies this precaution, and we therefore take the liberty of making these suggestions. (Signed) Yours truly,

BLUMENSTEEL & HIRSCH.

Is it not self evident that it is high time for the people to rebel against the dictation of these foreign bankers?

It is an attempt from Wall street gold bugs to ensnare into their meshes all the retail merchants of the land, by forcing them to agree to pay in gold, to the wholesalers, their notes and merchandise account.

It is on a par with their cowardly work in compelling Mr. St. John, earning a salary of $18,000,000 a year, as president of a N. Y. bank, to resign his position because he would go to Chicago to advocate the cause of free silver.

This is infamous!

Now, fellow citizens, I know you will do your duty this fall, you will spread the doctrine of free silver, for that is the watch word of the campaign, and next November we shall elect the champions of the people, Bryan and Sewall.

Hon. George Fred Williams.

The chairman presented Mr. Williams as the most popular democrat in Massachusetts, the game cock of the democracy and the next standard bearer for governor. He was received with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Williams said: "Mr. Chairman, fellow-citizens and ladies. You are gathered here tonight, to ratify the nomination of a candidate for the president, whom, when you know him you will not only respect but love. (Applause.) A man of the people; a people's man.

"When I went to Chicago, I made up my mind to one thing and that was that the man chosen by that convention must be a man of heart and soul. (Applause.) And such a man was nominated by that convention so full of heart and soul that it responded to his words of spirit and fire; a man of the people getting response from the people, a man whose whole soul will be in sympathy with the plain people of this country, a gentleman made by nature and not by a dancing master. (Applause.)

"Nothing that has occurred since that Faneuil hall meeting has given me greater encouragement than the action of the young men of this city, Wednesday evening. ... movement that comes out of the hearts and affections of these young men entering into it not for political purposes. And I am impressed by the fact that these young men represent the temperance organizations of your city. It is but additional evidence that down underneath this great movement are the great moral forces that dominate our civilization.

"In the whole course of my experience I have never before received as many letters of congratulation and encouragement from clergymen as I have in the past two weeks.

"I was also informed two weeks ago that a similiar organization has been started in Lynn without a single politician in it, an organization of young shoemakers who are bound to have their rights.

"These are the evidences that this movement comes out of the heart of the people, and I confess it is the only kind of movement that I am fit to lead, and the only kind I want to lead. I never could be a good politician and I don't want to be. In public life I always want to see the the right and defend it; to see the wrong and attack it. (Applause.) I feel conscious that I am engaged in a cause that has the good of humanity at the bottom of it.

"It will hardly be possible during the first few meetings of the campaign to go very deeply and scientifically into the questions which we must ultimately discuss deliberately and with care. But each night something must be said of the great issue which we call the currency question.

"I want to read you one or two extracts showing the state of mind of our opponents:

A Boston paper, the Transcript, a few nights ago referring to my arguments upon this question at Lawrence, used this language: "His argument is a piece of effrontery which places him beyond the field of argument. Republican and rascality, deliberate and depraved beyond the lowest demagogism ever reached before in our politics, are the only terms possible to use to fitly characterize such a program." (Laughter and applause.)

A bolting democratic paper in Chicago, the leading democratic paper there, after the convention used these words: "The Chicago convention has voiced the ignorance and the immorality, the covetousness and the dishonesty of the least enlightened elements of our population."

... these papers entirely in accord with their distinguished coadjutor, the London Times (hisses), which took occasion to remark on the 9th of July as follows: "One of the historic American parties has been fairly captured by men who glory in dishonest aims and avow their desire to repudiate national and private debts." (Derisive laughter.)

"Now what does this all mean? What have I done? (Voice, "You served the people!" Tremendous applause.) I needn't answer it for my friend has answered it. They see that upon the crest of this great wave the people are to ride to their rights. They who think they were made masters of the masses, fear that the laborer and the farmer will ride into their legislative rights that they would keep from them. The hand of the heaven born ruler is being shaken from the neck of the people.

And that is the case we advocate. What is the answer that is given us. Where are the answers? I do not know today what hope is held out by a single republican statesman who deals with this question.

I admit what is asserted, that this country is in a state of industrial misery. Having passed through a panic in 1893 under their system, with the promise that ... respect to the Sherman act prosperity would be restored, we still find ourselves going down hill farther and ... faster.

Gold is leaving faster than ever before until a panic threatens us. What is the remedy they offer? Have you heard any? I heard some gentlemen respond as they were loyally bound to respond to a word in favor of the republicans tonight. Have you gentlemen heard the remedy that the continuance of the present system is going to do us. Now, I am not arguing this question except in the interest of the people of our commonwealth. (Applause.)

I have at heart the interest of every mill in this city and of every tradesman on your streets. I want them to prosper, and I am in this cause believing that I can show them the way. But I do beg to state that those who propose to maintain the existing system and its continuance have the burden of proof on them to show how they are to rescue this country from the impending disaster. (Applause.)

But we will not be cowed or discouraged by such abuse. God will not allow his works to be made manifest by cowards. Leaving all the abusive epithets to our opponents, let us discuss our case fairly showing reason for the faith which we possess.

Now what is it in this monetary issue that excites them so? It certainly is not their love for the existing monetary system; they have that on their hands and know not what to do with it.

The national banks of New York were closeted recently with brokers in conference to see what could be done to stop the outgoing of gold from this country.

The national banks agreed to furnish the treasury with gold which Heidelbach Ickelheimer, the gold broker agreed that they would stop drawing money out of the treasury until after the campaign is over.

Are they proud of a system under which the country needs to be propped up by Wall street brokers?

Do they wish to defend a system that needs to appeal to the Rothschild's to protect it?

They tell us that we cannot adopt a monetary system of our own, that we cannot ignore the monetary systems of other countries; that we are dependent upon London and Paris and Berlin for our monetary conditions, and that we must not move until they say the word. For half a century or more Europe has ruled the diplomacy of this country. European statesmen have been led to believe that by speaking the word of command in England, in France, in Germany, this country must conform; that its navy was small and its army feeble: that it was helpless as against the powers of Europe. (A voice, "Let them tackle us!") But it was only a few weeks ago that at last the voice of America was plainly heard and the whole of Europe paused in dismay and consternation.

England thought, forsooth, that she could pursue on this continent the policy which has been pursued in Africa and Asia, of invading territory and planting there the English flag, but one determined word, which was an American word, has made this continent from now on an American continent, that no foreign country dare invade. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

And now these men who have been crying so loud for Americanism—America for Americans and Americans for America—meet us in this campaign with a single answer—"the United States cannot do it alone." (A voice, "We will!")

Now, fellow citizens, I want you to appreciate fully this one fact, that upon the merits of the free coinage of gold and silver there is no practical dispute in the world today.

I can show you a list of the leading republicans of Massachusetts, including the two senators who now represent the state, arguing the cause of bimetallism, admitting that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was not only a national misfortune but a misfortune to the whole world, admitting that a single gold standard is injurious to business, admitting that that standard causes falling prices, and that falling prices year after year have finally brought us down almost if not quite to the point of ruin; admitting all we claim for the merits of our system; declaring it in the platform at St. Louis, as you will remember; declaring it in the platform of the state of New York when they went to Chicago to fight the free coinage of silver; all agreed that bimetallism is a world's necessity and giving only the single answer to us: "It can be done if the other great nations of the world will consent, but the United States cannot do it alone."

Now, that is all there is to this whole question, and if the merits of a double, a bimetallic standard are disputed by anyone you meet in this city, you may quote to him the words and arguments of the leading republicans in this commonwealth and the United States.

Now, then, here is the only question, the simple question, but it seems to me important, is it possible for the United States, by its legislation, to realize what every one admits to be a national and an international necessity, the restoration of silver in the coinage systems of the world? And that is a pretty narrow question on which to base such language as that used by the Boston Transcript.

It is, I say, a fair subject for difference of opinion. I do not deny that, but it is the only issue that there is before the people today.

International agreement is the answer we have from our republican opponents, namely that the great nations of Europe shall join us and legislate at the same time in the same direction. Well, to show you that it is not so preposterous an idea that this government should undertake it alone, let me quote to you the words of Lord Liddesdale, who was a former governor of the bank of England, one of the best posted men in financial matters known in the world, as to the results of such legislation in this country.

At a banquet held at the Mansion house in London, he spoke as follows: "If the American people had the courage of conviction and adopted the double standard of gold and silver, no matter what the ratio, they would inside of a year command the trade of the east, India, the Straits, China and Japan." (Tremendous applause.) "Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard, she would inside of 18 months cease to be a commercial factor in the markets of the world. (Great applause.)

That bears out what our distinguished friend has already so ably pointed out to you, that this question not only involves our international industries but opens up the market of the world to you toilers here in the city of Lowell in competition with the whole world under a righteous monetary system. Now listen to the words of the monetary commission of 1885, the greatest authority on exchanges known to the world, perhaps. Mr. Hux Gibbs, now Lord Alderman, said that "America could with open mint maintain the parity between the metals without help from any other nation." (Applause.

The great father of bimetallism, the man who has done more in this cause than any other man in the world, Cernuschi, said only a short time ago that "If America understood her interests she would at once adopt the free coinage of silver."

Only about four weeks ago the leader of the bimetallic cause in France, Mr. Methine, at a banquet in Paris, declared that "bimetallism would come of itself upon the conversion of England," and he added I think at the same dinner, "that the general concensus of opinion among the scientific students on this subject in Europe was so marked that it was evident that for the success of the movement nothing was now necessary but an electric spark," and Mr. Morton Frewen, another distinguished authority and a bimetallist said, "It is possible that that spark may be kindled at Chicago by the adoption of a free silver platform." (Loud applause.)

Waiting for England! Let England follow the United States. (Tremendous applause.) She stands there blocking all the efforts of distinguished statesmen in Europe to relieve humanity from the curse of the single gold standard. She stands there with her open hands receiving the outpouring of our U. S. treasury at the rate of $10,000,000 a month in gold. Wait no longer. (Great applause.) We will be the leaders of the cause. We will furnish the electric spark that will not only bring relief to the farmers of the west and the toilers of this commonwealth of yours, but will bring more wealth and happiness to the whole continent of Europe as well. (Loud applause.)

What kind of a system is it? Let me read to you what Sec. Carlisle said of it, the democratic secretary of the treasury, as loyal a friend of the gold standard as there is in the country. He says, "It would be difficult, if not impossible to devise a more inconvenient, expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal tender notes by the government."

Joseph H. Walker of our state referred to this same system of redemption as a monstrous burlesque, and throughout his speeches refers to banking currency of this country as a freak currency. And yet that is the system they maintain, a system of constant and continuous reduction of the redemption money of this country which has caused prices to fall from year to year, without ceasing to the present time.

Even the Springfield Republican a day or two ago remarked that the gold dollar was not an honest dollar, that no dollar which appreciated in value from year to year could be an honest dollar. (Applause.)

But let me read to you the fervent words of another great champion of the people, who felt in his heart the true inwardness of an appreciating money standard, Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause.) "If," he says, "a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracts the money value before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a nation can commit against a people." (Renewed applause.)

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And that is the system which we attack.

What occasion, with such an issue and such authorities behind it, for words of abuse such as I have quoted to you tonight? But there is not alone the monetary system involved. I cannot recite the platform of the democracy, which we are here tonight to ratify, but I mean to say for myself, publicly, that there is not a single plank in that platform which in my judgment is not aimed at an evil that ought to be cured. (Loud applause.)

I am not satisfied with the action of the supreme court of the United States upon the income tax. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.) I am not satisfied with the usurpation of power by our federal courts in the use of the injunction, and with respect to all the other planks in that platform it is safe to say that they are matters for fair and honest deliberation and argument. There is nothing anarchistic in a single line. There is nothing communistic, there is nothing even socialistic in it, though there might be many socialistic things in it of which good men might approve. (Loud applause.) And yet Mr. Whitney, who went to Chicago to save the country from this disaster, this morning appears in the public prints consoling himself that notwithstanding his defeat he was able, with his associates to show so plainly that it could not be misunderstood the undemocratic and revolutionary spirit which dominated the movement.

Undemocratic and revolutionary! Let him specify before he uses such terms respecting his former associates. (Applause.) He weeps this morning over the cool reception he is accorded by the republican party. (Laughter.) He is grieved and pained that the arms of the republican party were not open to him and his associates in order that together and hand-in-hand they might go on to an attack upon these revolutionists.

Well, I say for one, that I am sorry the republican party did not take Mr. Whitney to its bosom for all time. (Laughter and applause.) I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of any man, but I have my own opinion of the honorable obligations that exist between man and man. (Applause.)

Four years ago Mr. William C. Whitney went to Chicago to a democratic convention. He went there to meet what was supposed to be then a majority of the democratic party in favor of the free coinage of silver, and he went with a smile of friendship and gave them the hand of confidence.

He met the democracy of the south and west with an appeal to them as democrats not to insist upon their policy because it would wreck the democracy of the east. What response was given? These same men whom he now, to his dishonor be it said, brands as revolutionists, were such staunch, loyal, patriotic democrats that they gave up their policy at his request and indorsed a gold standard candidate for the presidency.

It ill befits him who met these honest citizens as honorable men then and caused them to yield to his solicitation, now that his designs have been thwarted and he has lost his power of leadership in the party, to turn upon them and brand them as undemocratic and revolutionary. (Loud applause.)

He is another heaven born ruler of men who has got down to his American level. (Renewed applause.)

It is again the cause of the people we are fighting for. It is again the cause of the masses. It is again a cause of liberty that we are fighting, entering upon a campaign with almost the same enthusiasm that characterized the early days of the civil war.

Zest and fire are in this movement. Kindle it, fellow men, here in Lowell, and everywhere that the fire of this American will may sweep from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even burn the mischievous fingers of the bankers of Lombard street. (Wild and prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Bryan and Sewall and George Fred Williams.

Candidate Bryan in Lowell.

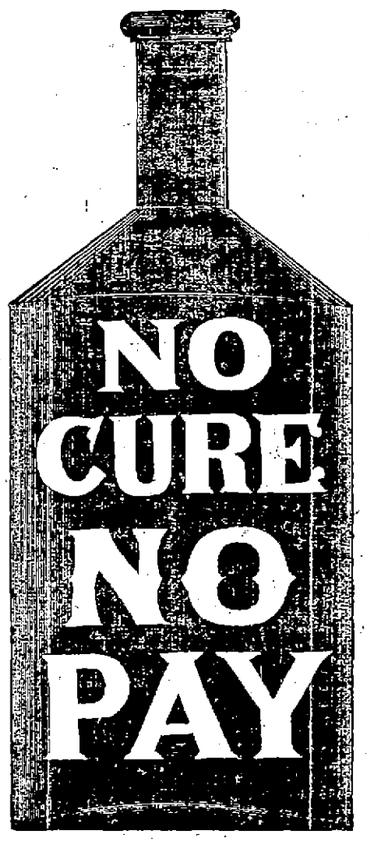
It is said that when candidate Bryan goes to Maine to visit vice-presidential candidate Sewall, he will pass through this city.

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